FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 177 *14 September 1981*

ARGENTINA

Nuclear Cooperation Accord With Brazil Approved B 1
New Military Junta Member Anaya Sworn In B 1
Briefs: Nigerian Delegation; Meat to Egypt B 1

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Asks for Unity, Respect for Laws F 1
Venezuela To Receive Report on Border Incident F 2
Two Injured in Two Bogota Bomb Explosions F 2

URUGUAY

Uruguay Communist Party's Arismendi Interviewed K 1
[Paris L'HUMANITE 8 Sep]

VENEZUELA

Jamaican Prime Minister Seaga Continues Visit L 1
Meets With President L 1
Comments on Salvadoran Dispute L 1
Foreign Ministry on Colombian Flag Incident L 2

MEXICO

GDR's Honecker Arrives for Talks, Attends Functions M 1
Unveiling of Humboldt's Bust M 1
Lopez Portillo Luncheon Speech M 1
Honecker Luncheon Speech M 2
Second Round of Talks M 2
Lopez Portillo's Comments M 2
Signing of Agreements M 3
Defense Secretary on Guatemalan Guerrilla Presence M 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Premier Wants 'Good Relations' With Guatemala P 1

COSTA RICA

U.S. Organizing Anti-Sandinist Operations Base [Havana] P 1
Vice President Alfaro on Economic Situation P 1
Chamber of Commerce Criticizes Import Measures P 2
Government To Restrict Foreigners' Money Trading P 2
Foreign Minister on Meeting With Nassau Group P 3

EL SALVADOR

Official Reactions to French-Mexican Declaration P 3
No Confrontation Planned P 3
PCN, PDC Differ P 3
Relations With Nicaragua P 4
Nicaragua Stance 'Hostile' P 5
Honduran Paper Cited P 5
FMLN-FDR Comment on Declaration, Support P 6
Communique on Carazo Meeting [Radio Venceremos] P 6
FMLN Spokesman on Support [Radio Venceremos] P 7
Samayoa on 'Intervention' [Radio Venceremos] P 8
Another U.S. Offensive [Havana] P 9
Editorial Views Haig's Statements on Region P 10
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 11 Sep]
Reportage on Army, Rebel Activities, Clashes P 10
Justice Officials's Car Bombed P 10
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 10 Sep]
National Guard Kinsmen Killed [EL MUNDO 11 Sep] P 11
Rebels Kill 11 Civilians [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 11 Sep] P 11
Train Derailed By Bomb [DIARIO LATINO 11 Sep] P 12
Usulutan Operations Continue P 12
FMLN Hit List Found [EL DIARIO DE HOY 12 Sep] P 12
FMLN Bulletin For 6 Sep [Radio Venceremos] P 13
FMLN Bulletin For 9 Sep [Radio Venceremos] P 13

GUATEMALA

Congress Supports President Lucas on Belize P 14
UK Accused of Overflying P 14
Regional Legislators Reject Support of Extremists P 15
FDP Chooses Running Mate For General Guevara P 15
[EL GRAFICO 9 Sep]

HONDURAS

UN Building, Hostages Freed By FESE Activists P 16
Security Groups Arrest 60 Persons in 24 Hours [Havana] P 16

NICARAGUA

Pastora Denies Link to 'Conspiratorial' Acts P 16
Valdivia Confirms Support P 17
Poveda Pleads Guilty P 18
PSC Vice President Gonzalez Resigns 'Unexpectedly' P 19
[LA PRENSA 4 Sep]
State Council Delegation Leaves For Havana P 19
61 Militiamen To Receive Training in Libya P 19
[LA PRENSA 5 Sep]
Defense Minister Attends Air Force Graduation P 20
Two Counterrevolutionary Leaders Killed in Clash P 20
USSR Diplomat Who Died in Accident Identified P 21
Junta Seeks Cooperation on Economic Measures P 21
COSEP To Approve New Law [Radio Corporacion] P 22
COSEP Lauds Measures P 23
MDN Against Measures [Radio Corporacion] P 23

CUBA

Rodriguez Praises Founding of Nonaligned Movement Q 1
MINREX, ICRT Host Reception for Nonaligned Q 10
Garcia, Risquet Chair Havana Assessment Meeting Q 10
Havana Relays Arrival of GDR's Erich Honecker Q 11
IPU Secretary General Arrives for Conference Q 11
Montaine Meets With SDAR Foreign Minister Q 11
Party-Government Delegation Pays Visit to Vietnam Q 11
[cross-reference]

OTHER COUNTRIES

BOLIVIA

Government Announces Dissolution of CONAL V 1
Ambassadors to 6 Nations Submit Resignations V 1

BRAZIL

Government Cancels Portugal's Soares Audience V 1
ENGESA Sells Light Tanks, Ammunition to Iraq V 1

CHILE

Briefs: Hard Currency Reserves V 2

PANAMA

U.S. General Walters Visits Royo, Col Florez V 2
Conservative Front Withdraws From Panamenist Group V 2

PERU

Air Force Commander in Chief Returns From Moscow V 2

NUCLEAR COOPERATION ACCORD WITH BRAZIL APPROVED

PY121552 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0145 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (TELAM)--The government has passed Law No 22,494 approving the cooperation accord signed on 17 May 1980 in Buenos Aires by Argentina and Brazil, dealing with the development and utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The preamble of the law states that "by this accord the parties pledge mutual cooperation for the development and utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, in keeping with the needs and requirements of their respective national nuclear programs and taking into account the international commitments which they have undertaken."

NEW MILITARY JUNTA MEMBER ANAYA SWORN IN

PY120300 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (TELAM)--The new navy commander in chief, Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya, who replaced Adm Armando Lambruschini, was sworn in today as military junta member.

The ceremony took place in the Blue Room of the Congress building and was attended by Roberto Viola, military junta members Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri and Brig Gen Omar Rubens Graffigna, and outgoing Commander Admiral Lambruschini.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN DELEGATION--Buenos Aires, 21 Aug (NA)--A delegation of senators from the Republic of Nigeria arrived in Argentina today with the purpose of having talks with police officials about adopting the system of fingerprint identification used here. The mission is formed of the Internal Affairs Committee of the Nigerian Senate and is headed by Senator G.M. Dada [Buenos Aires NOTICAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1236 GMT 21 Aug 81 PY]

MEAT TO EGYPT--Concordia (Entre Rios), 30 Aug (TELAM)--The minister of agriculture and livestock, Jorge Aguado, today announced that the Argentine Government has concluded the sale of 20,000 tons of boneless meat to Egypt. He also denied new stories that no more meat would be sold to the USSR. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1925 GMT 30 Aug 81 PY]

PRESIDENT TURBAY ASKS FOR UNITY, RESPECT FOR LAWS

PA131841 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2135 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at dedication of public works in Libano, Tolima Department--live]

[Excerpts] The minister of public works, with a generosity I acknowledge, has said that I could properly be called the president of peace, or at least the one who has made the greatest effort to achieve it, though not always successfully--because for peace, as in love or business or any other activity, the other party's consent is needed.

I have offered proposals for peace to the people who have risen in arms, but I have not received a favorable reply. They responded to the amnesty law by dispatching militiamen trained in Cuba to endanger Colombian institutions. In response to the amnesty law, mortar fire was opened on the Colombian president's house. In answer to the amnesty law, a subversive strike was threatened for the 2d week of October. The response to the amnesty law has demonstrated an attitude that is not typical of those who say they truly love peace.

I insist on inviting my fellow citizens to the reconciliation of the Colombian family; given that persons abide, of course, by a government of laws, [words indistinct] as I have said, for which the law [words indistinct] and which would increase the guarantees for those who expect to participate in the electoral process. No citizens will be persecuted for reasons of political affiliation. No ideology will receive the reproach or the condemnation of the state. But actions that violate the constitution's laws, rather than the whims of the government, must be punished.

As for my attitude toward all of my fellow citizens, I can tell you that I feel the greatest respect, that I would like to see all of you serving the nation and that I can feel it is not too late for you to stop, think and correct your ways--those of you who insist on violence.

It is indispensable that citizens not involved in politics also join in the defense of peace. The nation cannot be a calm spectator, uninterested in the development of national events.

There has to be solidarity in defending our institutions. I no longer ask for support for my government. I have already received it, massively, as can be seen in the public squares and even in Congress, where despite persistent opposition, we have had the support of the majority forces of the two parties for the execution of important tasks.

What I am asking for is support for the institutions, support for the democratic regime, for peace among Colombians, for fertile labor, for the great goals of progress we must achieve. [applause]

Whoever my successor might be, I wish him a government with fewer problems than those I have had to face. Mine has been the most difficult government of recent times, one that has faced persistent and insidious subversion, blows such as that dealt against the diplomats at the Dominican Embassy--which could have seriously harmed our relations with the international community had the problem not been handled properly--the theft of weapons, attacks of various kinds, with terrorism raised to the level of a political tool. However, the government has not become impatient, lost its head nor assumed the threatening stance of a victor. When I say that we can only operate within the framework of the constitution, I am not being pompous. On the contrary, I am a slave to the constitutional norms that regulate the nation and to which honest heads of state should submit. [applause]

That is why I talked today in Ibague about the need to strengthen our institutions and to claim the support of the two great traditional forces for these institutions.

Colombia, where there is some plurality of [words indistinct] parties--the Liberal and Conservative Parties exist, as well as other parties, not as new as is believed, but having fewer members--owes its progress and its culture to the great traditional forces, the Liberals and Conservatives. It is not good for the nation if its primary political forces become anarchistic or are destroyed. It is not good for public peace, for progress or for the republic's prestige abroad.

Therefore, we wish to appeal to all who feel that they have leadership responsibilities within the Colombian nation's great political cadres to give public peace the support of united political organizations, of the political organizations that can form a wall against violence and can become guarantors of peace and progress.

As is obvious, the government is neutral in the battle being waged by the parties to elect my successor in the Presidency. Our duty is to offer the greatest protection to all forces participating in the debate in which the constitutional regime will be elected. There is no true authority capable of leaning toward any name or group. I did not take an oath to help a certain name or group, but to surround the nation, all of the parties, with protection; to flood the most extreme opposition, the forces that wish to dispute the favor of Colombian opinion, with protection.

VENEZUELA TO RECEIVE REPORT ON BORDER INCIDENT

PA121203 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] A report on the incident between the occupants of a boat with a Colombian crew and the Venezuelan National Guard, in which [words indistinct], will be sent to the Venezuelan Government in a letter to be delivered by Ambassador Alfredo Araujo Grau to the Venezuelan foreign minister. In the letter, Colombia will explain its position on the case, according to a press release issued tonight by the Colombian Foreign Ministry.

Col Julio Londono, secretary of the Foreign Ministry who made a 4-day trip to the site of the events, met today with President Julio Cesar Turbay and Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds and presented them a detailed report on his mission in the higher Guainia and the (Atabobo) River area.

The following is the text of the Foreign Ministry press release:

Col Julio Londono Paredes, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, returned to Bogota today and immediately presented a detailed report to the minister of foreign relations on his visit to the area in which certain incidents took place between Colombian citizens and authorities of the Republic of Venezuela.

As a result of this report, the Foreign Ministry, through Colombian Ambassador Alfredo Araujo Grau in Caracas, will deliver to the foreign minister of Venezuela a note summarizing the conclusions reached by Colonel Londono after his tour of the higher Guainia and (Atabobo) River area.

TWO INJURED IN TWO BOGOTA BOMB EXPLOSIONS

PA111656 Paris AFP in Spanish 0423 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Bogota, 10 Sep (AFP)--The police reported that two bombs exploded here tonight in the central "La Soledad" suburb of this Colombian capital, injuring two people. The first exploded near the national police NCO club and the second near the "CARE" institute affiliated with the U.S. Embassy in Bogota.

The police report said that, as a result of the strong explosion, two employees who were working at the NCO club bar received injuries to their hands and faces. Police spokesmen said that no terrorist groups have claimed responsibility for the attack.

URUGUAY COMMUNIST PARTY'S ARISMENDI INTERVIEWED

PM140747 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 8 Sep 81 p 8

[Unattributed interview with Uruguay Communist Party Secretary General Rodney Arismendi "It Would Be a Mistake To Say That Nothing Has Changed in Uruguay"--date and place not given]

[Text] Gen Gregorio Alvarez, appointed by the military chiefs, has been the new president of the [Uruguay] Republic since 1 September. In an interview passed on to L'HUMANITE, Uruguay Communist Party Secretary General Rodney Arismendi disputes the suggestion that nothing has changed in his country.

The military have been in power since June 1973. Their plan to have their dictatorship institutionalized by a national referendum was rejected by a large majority last November. After that, Arismendi stated, "it became clear that the crisis will not be solved without some steps toward a real open approach. That idea spread to the armed forces, increasing their conflicts to such an extent that military leaders known for their fascist leanings and their corruption were set aside....Democratic protest has won a political space, especially sectors of the traditional parties--'Blanco' and 'Colorado'; new periodicals have been founded which reflect their opinions better, and this has taken place in the context of the workers' and people's struggle....

"In my opinion, it is a mistake to say that nothing is happening, that we are merely witnessing a maneuver or a variation of the plan rejected by universal suffrage....

Question: So what changes can be seen?

Rodney Arismendi: Of course, some of the military oppose any step toward democratization or at best only accept minimal concessions.

For instance, the appointment of the president by the armed forces for an excessively long term; retaining Cabinet ministers as the economy and finance minister, whose policy only favors the banks with foreign capital and who has brought about economic and social disaster; keeping people in the State Council who are not representative and have an unsavory past--this is not moving toward a real open approach. However, we are witnessing limited concessions which the regime has been forced to make by the struggle and sacrifices of the working class and other forces. To say that nothing is happening underestimates that....

Question: What about the choice of Gen Gregorio Alvarez as president?

[Answer] He is not a puppet but a man who has some authority and can assume forms of political commitments. Of course, let's not have any illusions.... An open approach will essentially be judged by the release of political prisoners, the lifting of all measures suppressing civil rights--affecting some 8,000 Uruguayans--freedom for all parties and trade unions to operate; in other words, the reverse of what has been happening for 8 years....

The president has announced a new constitution.... The solution is to convene a democratic constituent assembly, and not, as some people have said, the present State Council expanded to include prominent political figures. They have not been elected by the people.... This matter cannot wait until 1985....

It is facts and declarations which will show what has really changed.... But it would be wrong to state that everything is continuing just as before. Breaches have been made in the dictatorship's structure. The people's struggle has secured its first results. It is strengthening this struggle in the unity and harmony of this whole people which will guarantee the process of winning back democracy.

JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTER SEAGA CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With President

FL112350 Bridgetown CANA in English 1747 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica 11 Sep (CANA)--The Caribbean is emerging as the new center of growth in the developing world, Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga said in Caracas last night.

The Jamaica Government Agency for Public Information (API) said Mr Seaga, who ends his trip today, made the statement at a ceremony in his honor. He was presented with the Grand Collar, Venezuela's highest civilian award.

The Jamica prime minister said the Caribbean was growing rapidly in numbers as more and more nations became independent. The people of the area, he said, had demonstrated the will to preserve the Caribbean basin "as the greatest concentration of democratic countries in the world....."

"With equal political decisiveness, we have strengthened our resolve that the market place is the sources of economic growth, and that the motivation of reward for personal initiative was the greatest economic force," Mr Seaga said. These, he added, were great political and economic assets which provided a base for "the future stability of the Caribbean basin and the prosperity of its peoples."

API said Mr Seaga told the Venezuelan president, Luis Herrera Campins, that he should make an early visit to Jamaica to underline the good relations between their countries.

Mr Seaga went to Venezuela yesterday for talks on bilateral and regional economic and developmental issues, and the API said he had a first round of discussions with President Herrera Campins in the afternoon. The agency said that the Jamaican prime minister told the Venezuelan president that while his trip to Caracas was nothing new in bilateral exchanges in the region, it emphasized a new and progressive development towards stability and mutual understanding among the countries of the Caribbean basin.

"...He urged President [Herrera] Campins to underline the good friendship (between Jamaica and Venezuela) with an early visit to Jamaica," the API said. It is Mr Seaga's second visit to Venezuela since he came to office just over 10 months ago.

Comments on Salvadoran Dispute

FL121203 Bridgetown CANA in English 2230 GMT 11 Sep 81

[By Orlando Lizama]

[Text] Caracas, 1 Sep (CANA-REUTER)--Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga said today the decision by France and Mexico to recognize the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador as a political force had hindered a plan by the United States, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela to aid the Caribbean. "We are concerned that it interjects a note of discord at this time between some of the countries important to the fulfillment of the Caribbean basin plan," Mr Seaga said last night. Mr Seaga said he hoped moderate forces would prevail in El Salvador, where more than 24,000 people have died in civil conflict.

Mr Seaga arrived in Caracas yesterday for a 48-hour official visit to Venezuela aimed at improving bilateral relations and trade. He said he hoped the United States, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela would still participate in the proposal.

The program envisages 3 billion dollars of economic aid, Mr Seaga said, and an additional 1.7 billion dollars need to be found over and above existing bilateral aid in the region of 1.3 billion dollars.

"We think Venezuela, Mexico and Trinidad could provide half of the balance, the United States another 400 million, Europe and Japan 300 million and multinational institutions some 200 million," he said.

As a preparation for the plan the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the foreign ministers of Dominican Republic, Haiti and Suriname met in Jamaica last month to formulate priorities for financial assistance. "We want to have a joint position between various language groups in the Caribbean," Mr Seaga said. The prime minister said a major aim of his visit was to increase cooperation between Jamaica and Venezuela, which was "very important to the strength of the Caribbean basin."

Jamaican sources said the talks would concentrate on the development of the petroleum industry and aluminium processing in Jamaica. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano, who met Mr Seaga yesterday, said today they reviewed their economic cooperation. "Cooperation with Jamaica is very important and intense and it is being broadened," he added.

The members of Mr Seaga's party are Minister of State for Foreign Relations Neville Gallimore; Hugh Hart, president of the Petroleum Corporation and the Bauxite Institute of Jamaica; Carlton Alexander, president of the Jamaican National Investment Promotion; and Carlton Davis, Executive director of the Jamaican Bauxite Institute.

Today Mr Seaga met members of the Venezuelan private sector, congressmen and Defense Minister Bernardo Leal Puchi. Tonight he was visiting the headquarters of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and meeting Venezuelan shipping executives.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON COLOMBIAN FLAG INCIDENT

PA121653 Paris AFP in Spanish 2225 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Caracas, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry reported today that the incident in which Venezuelan soldiers took down a Colombian flag and replaced it with a Venezuelan flag occurred on Venezuelan territory on the border with Colombia.

Monday's incident was the second border incident in the Amazon region between the two countries' soldiers. Last Thursday, a Colombian policeman was wounded in a crossfire with Venezuelan guardsmen, when a Colombian military vessel was erroneously navigating in Venezuelan waters and its crew members did not obey the order from the Venezuelan guardsmen to halt.

"The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry wishes to express, as a matter of truth, that the territory where the Colombian flag was flying is within Venezuelan territorial limits, which is identified on official maps as on the Guacavi River, the last 30 km of which are strictly Venezuelan, before it joins the international Atabapo River together with the Atacavi and Temi Rivers," states a press bulletin released this afternoon.

Along with the bulletin, the Venezuelan Foreign ministry supplied a map of the area where the recent incident took place, indicating the Tonina area as the site where the Colombian flag was taken down and replaced with the Venezuelan flag.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry indicated that an officer of the (Venezuelan) Armed Forces of Cooperation "acted to confirm the presence of the Colombian flag during the normal border patrolling of national territory carried out by this military corps."

According to the document released this afternoon, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry has drafted a detailed report "on the result of the investigations carried out at the site of the incident and will proceed to transmit the details of the same to the Colombian Foreign Ministry through diplomatic channels." After this last incident, the commissioner in control of the Colombian Guaina region of that part of the Amazon ordered the closure of the zone and lodged a strong protest.

GDR'S HONECKER ARRIVES FOR TALKS, ATTENDS FUNCTIONS

Unveiling of Humboldt's Bust

FL111355 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0321 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico, D.F., 10 Sep (NOTIMEX)--"The GDR hopes that peace and understanding will reign among all peoples and it practices solidarity with all those who struggle for independence and progress. In this fashion we follow the historical traditions outlined by the best sons of our people, among whom is Alexander Humboldt," Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, said during the unveiling of a bust of Alexander Humboldt, a gift to the Mexican people from the GDR Government.

Honecker was thankful for the fact that Tlaltelolco has been selected as the site of the monument. He said: "We know Tlaltelolco well because important initiatives of the Mexican foreign policy as well as actions which have promoted understanding among all peoples have originated here. He added that the best tribute that could be paid to Humboldt is that of safeguarding peace. In this manner not only the existence of mankind will be guaranteed but "a contribution will also be made to boosting progress."

Secretary of Foreign Relations Jorge Castaneda said it was an honor to receive the bust of Humboldt. He said: "Humboldt was such a great, illustrious man that I almost do not dare to eulogize him at this brief, simple ceremony. Humboldt was a man who merited national gratitude and is a durable symbol in our relations with the German culture."

Lopez Portillo Luncheon Speech

FL111547 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0330 GMT 11 Sep 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico, D.F., 10 Sep (NOTIMEX)--Reaffirming Mexico's loyalty to the principle of self-determination, President Jose Lopez Portillo said: "We have never mistaken it for indifference or irresponsibility in the face of the oppression and violence endured by some peoples."

The president made the above statement at the end of a luncheon he gave this afternoon for his guest Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the Foreign Relations Secretariat building.

He said that none of the pending international problems has been solved in recent months and that Mexico holds that these solutions should be in keeping with justice and equity. He added that Mexico had condemned the ideological and economic motives behind the arms race and reaffirmed his unshakeable loyalty to the principles of self-determination and nonintervention.

He proposed that bilateral consultations and multilateral cooperation be intensified at the various forums because, he said, this is one of the central aspects of the policy of security and detente. He added that this is the policy followed by countries which, like Mexico, lack other means to stop the arms race and the armed provocations which are taking place day after day in several places on earth.

He expressed his confidence that the GDR "will maintain its militant action in promoting peace and will contribute to preserving the ill-treated detente since the GDR's good relations with its neighboring countries are essential for the security of Europe and the entire world."

Although each nation should mind its own domestic problems, it is of vital interest to establish a new international order which should be above the differences of political and social systems.

Finally, the Mexican president stated that personal contacts in politics are instrumental in transcending the muddiness of generalities, false particularities and prejudices standing in the way of both political decisions and their adequate implementation.

Honecker Luncheon Speech

FL111631 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0340 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Sep (NOTIMEX)--Reiterating his most severe condemnation of the arms race, which does not mean security, GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker stated that peace should never be a recess between wars, but a way of life for mankind. The German chief of state noted that there are ongoing efforts to achieve, during the current decade, a turnabout toward disarmament, which is an indespensable condition for economic and social progress in the world as well as for helping overcome underdevelopment.

"We cannot accept the assertion that more arms means greater security. Recent events demonstrate that rearmament leads to war," he stated. At present, he acknowledged, the international situation has deteriorated considerably and detente is severely threatened by the policy of confrontation, which is why it is necessary to make greater efforts to stave off the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

Erich Honecker asserted that there is complete agreement with Mexico with respect to the observance of international law, respect for the will of the peoples and guaranteeing peace by means of democratic and equitable international economic relations. He recognized the Mexican Government's suppor. for numerous antifascist activists during the regime of Adolf Hitler, which made it possible for them to continue the struggle or resume a normal life here. Speaking at the conclusion of the luncheon hosted by President Jose Lopez Portillo in his honor, Honecker stated that the antifascist legacy had become one of the pillars of the German democratic state, which is based on peace and friendship among peoples.

Second Round of Talks

FL112305 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2220 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Sep (NOTIMEX)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker held their second round of talks today. They met for 1 hour and 15 minutes. Like the day before, the Mexican chief of state received his guest on the stairs to the official Los Pinos residence. They immediately went to the president's office where they held their private talks. This first stage of the talks centered on political topics such as disarmament and the drive toward disarmament, the foundations for the establishment of a new international economic order, as well as detente and multilateral and bilateral cooperation.

The two leaders then met with their aids in the Los Pinos library to examine solely bilateral matters such as tourism, trade, technological and scientific cooperation and cultural exchanges.

Honecker will host a dinner for the Mexican chief executive this evening in return for the dinner offered for him by the Mexican president. They will issue a joint communique on Saturday detailing the talks and agreements that will have been reached.

Lopez Portillo's Comments

FL112317 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2223 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Sep (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo has described his talks with GDR Council of State Chairman Eric Honecker as very positive. He also highlighted the importance of the seven agreements signed today.

Interviewed briefly after saying goodbye to his guest at the stairs to the official Los Pinos residence, the chief executive said that the meeting is developing exceptionally well. He said that the GDR's support of the country's foreign policy strengthens Mexico's stand on the Salvadoran issue.

He repeated, "Our position is concilatory, it does not seek anything other than a solution to the situation."

He remarked that the two countries (Mexico and East Germany) agree on international matters and that concerning bilateral matters, their talks have been as fruitful as the signing of the seven agreements today.

Signing of Agreements

FL120054 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2320 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (NOTIMEX)--The governments of Mexico and the GDR today signed seven agreements as the result of the visit of German State Council Chairman Erich Honecker.

A basic agreement on scientific and technical cooperation was signed, consisting in the exchange of expertise in the areas of agriculture and food. An agreement to complement the economic and industrial cooperation agreement in effect since 1976 was signed, establishing new guidelines for the exchange of goods and services.

The Secretariat of Programming and Budget and the GDR State Committee signed an agreement on technical cooperation. The Secretariat of Agriculture and the GDR Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs signed an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation in the area of agriculture. The GDR Ministry Construction of General Machinery, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicles and the Mexican Secretariat of Agriculture drafted the agreement on agroindustrial cooperation that provides for assistance and advice to produce and exchange implements for the mechanization of agriculture.

Agreements on scientific and technical cooperation in the areas of health, higher and technical education and sciences were also signed.

The agreements will be effective for 2 years from this date and may be renewed or cancelled if either of the two parties so wishes.

DEFENSE SECRETARY ON GUATEMALAN GUERRILLA PRESENCE

PA121853 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico's government and national defense secretaries, Enrique Olivares and Gen Felix Galvan, have denied that Guatemalan guerrillas are training on or have installations in Mexican territory, as claimed by news reports spread by the Romeo Lucas Garcia regime.

Enrique Olivares said that the Mexican Government abides by national and international laws and gives political asylum whenever applicable; thus, this principle is being applied to the Guatemalan peasants who, fleeing from the continuous actions of repressive forces, seek refuge ina neighboring country.

BELIZE

PREMIER WANTS 'GOOD RELATIONS' WITH GUATEMALA

FL111905 Bridgetown CANA in English 1730 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Belize City, 11 Sep (CANA)--Belize Premier George Price has again affirmed his country's wish to have good relations with neighboring Guatemala, which claims the territory. Belize becomes independent of Britain on 21 September, but Guatemala has refused to recognize the move and has broken off relations with Britain and closed a border town.

"We reaffirm our basic policy of friendship and cooperation with all our neighbors, including the people and Government of Guatemala, so that in a zone of peace and stability together we can advance the welfare of our nation and the region by promoting economic development and social progress," Mr Price said at a National Day ceremony yesterday. "Belize is aware of this great important task ahead of us," Mr Price told the thousands gathered in Belize City.

Following his address, Belizeans took part in an all-day street dancing to calypso and reggae music, as independence celebrations started. Mr Price said that the 31 National Day celebrations since they were started in 1950 had helped build the country with all its territory intact and to ensure its independence with adequate security arrangements. To save the land of Belize, he added, "we have to build our new nation on the firm foundation of the democratic process with laws of social justice."

National Day also marks the anniversary of the battle of St George Cayethat took place in 1798 and saw the British beat as Spanish armada from the shores of Belize.

COSTA RICA

U.S. ORGANIZING ANTI-SANDINIST OPERATIONS BASE

PA140244 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] The Costa Rican weekly LIBERTAD reports that Washington intends to turn Costa Rica into an armed camp against the Sandinist revolution and is therefore, organizing an extensive campaign of lies about the political process existing in Nicaragua.

The publication adds that the final aim is to pit the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican peoples against each other and that this has the approval of the dominant Costa Rican classes which are maintaining a determined silence regarding the indisputable achievements of the Sandinist revolution.

VICE PRESIDENT ALFARO ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA111518 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Jose Miguel Alfaro, vice president of the republic and economy minister [as heard] told the news media this afternoon that he trusts the United States completely. Alfaro said that the United States has the best intentions of helping Costa Rica overcome the economic difficulties in which it finds itself.

He also said that we have excellent relations with the IMF. The only thing is, he noted, that the disbursements to which we are entitled will take a few weeks. Alfaro noted that the studies [not further identified] that were concluded recently are being analyzed.

Alfaro said that very few economists believe that our method of facing the country's problems will result in more unemployment. He added that he hopes that unemployment will be a temporary situation. He admitted, though, that unemployment has turned out to be an important problem. Nevertheless, he noted, Costa Rica's economic condition will allow us to solve our problems without allowing unemployment to become a burden for the active population.

Alfaro said that for the purpose of improving the position of Costa Rice [words indistinct] since the creation of the Central American Common Market. He said: Because of this, we believe that the common market must establish its position and search for prompt solutions.

Alfaro noted that Costa Rica has a positive trade balance with regard to Central America, but, he noted, much has yet to be done.

Alfaro said: For many years we lived by international credits, but now we have discarded that habit. As an example, he said, the country's situation is like that of a person with a fever who takes aspirin to be rid of it, but who finds no solution to its cause. Thus, when he runs out of aspirin the fever soars. Here, when we ran out of easy credits, we were left with the difficult situation we are now facing.

Alfaro praised the export of cement and noted that exporters have the capacity to insure their markets. He said that cement exports reached 26,000 tons in July, while internal consumption was [figure indistinct]. He noted: Exporters have no reason to complain that they have to close down and dismiss their employees, because they are organized and have the expertise and influence to turn their enterprises into means of both increasing their assets and benefitting the country.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CRITICIZES IMPORT MEASURES

PA122208 Paris AFP in Spanish 0309 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] San Jose, 11 Sep (AFP) -- "The measures limiting imports decreed by the government will mean the end of economic democracy and the beginning of a state dictatorship," the Costa Rican Chamber of Commerce stressed here today.

In a communique released here, the chamber says the Costa Rican Government's decision to establish import licenses "is discriminatory, economically unadvisable, and an inefficient solution to the problem of the balance of payments. It obligates internation credit and jeopardizes public freedoms."

Last week, the Costa Rican Government implemented severe import-reducing measures to protect through selective criteria and priorities and dwindling economy. It announced that licenses would be issued in order to limit the entry of nonessential goods into Costa Rica.

The Chamber of Commerce today asked that these dispositions be abolished and pointed to the importance of "any citizen being able to freely acquire the goods he wishes to consume."

GOVERNMENT TO RESTRICT FOREIGNERS' MONEY TRADING

PA120443 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides has said that foreigners will not be allowed to continue selling and purchasing foreign and local currency as they have been doing to date. This activity will be regulated and in only very few cases will locals [as heard] be allowed to serve as moneychangers.

The legal department of the Public Security Ministry, in coordination with the Immigration Office, is studying this situation and will issue a regulation to keep foreigners from trading at La Lonja [the money exchange], the public minister said.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON MEETING WITH NASSAU GROUP

PA111752 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has said that the results of the meeting of the cooperation group for social and political development in the Central American isthmus were satifactory. The most important thing is that we demonstrated that the countries of the isthmus are united [words indistinct] a group of nations that compose the so-called Nassau Group, Niehaus said.

However, specific [word indistinct] will be seen in the future, since ideas were exchanged and talks were initiated on this occasion. The foreign ministers of the region plan to hold an informal meeting in New York around the middle of next month, taking advantage of the UN General Assembly meeting, the foreign minister said. The purpose of the New York meeting will be to evaluate the results of this first meeting of the cooperation group, according to Niehaus. After that meeting, it will be possible to establish what type of aid will be provided by the Nassau Group, which comprises the United States, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela.

Niehaus said that he is pleased with the achievements of this first meeting between the Central American units and the Nassau Group.

EL SALVADOR

OFFICIAL REACTIONS TO FRENCH, MEXICAN DECLARATION

No Confrontation Planned

PA122234 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry believes that it is wise to comment on a report disseminated by an international news agency saying that El Salvador will bring charges against France and Mexico at the OAS and that this country was considering a confrontation with Mexico in this organization.

First, we want to make it clear that the Salvadoran Government came out emphatically, promptly and calmly against the French-Mexican joint communique in a note written by the president of the revolutionary junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte, to the French and Mexican Foreign Ministries. We also believe that the support given by most Latin American countries to the Salvadoran Government is clear evidence of the rejection of the position taken in the joint communique.

The Foreign Ministry will likewise defend the nation's dignity and sovereignty according to the principles of international law and within the framework of the corresponding regional and international organizations at moments it considers opportune.

The report disseminated by this international agency does not reflect the attitude adopted by the government at this time. The news item probably comes from unauthorized sources or is based on a misinterpretation of statements made by unofficial sources.

PCN, PDC Differ

PA112203 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 11 Sep 81

[By AFP special correspondent Juan Nicolas Gaudenzi]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 10 Sep (AFP)--Instead of favoring the government's efforts to expand its social base of support, the position of France and Mexico regarding El Salvador has deepened the contradictions between the ruling Christian Democracy [PDC] and the rightwing political organizations of this country, judging by the statements learned here today.

"Undignified, accomodating, pale, tepid and gray" are some of the terms used today by the National Conciliation Party (PCN)--ousted from the government by the October 1979 coup after having been in power for 17 years--referring to the junta's response to the French-Mexican declaration.

Democratic Action [AD], a movement which, although not a legally recognized party, represents the interests of a "modernized" sector of the Salvadoran bourgeoisie, holds that the French-Mexican declaration "confirms total disrespect for the PDC, whose government has not known how to respond with the force demanded by the circumstances to this shameful foreign intervention."

For its party, the PCN, in a 2-page spread published today by the local newspaper, attributed "the tepid and gray" government response to "the international commitments of the PDC" which "tend to drown the nationalist feelings, autonomous awareness and sovereignty of the Salvadoran people."

The PCN accused the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry of "subjected blindness and deafness" for not having anticipated the French-Mexican decision.

It also states that the "exaggeratedly patriotic" appeals which the PDC is currently making through "interminable radio networks"

To all this, the first response by the PDC was also learned today in a press dispatch entitled "Unmasking Positions." The party, which shares the government with the armed forces, began by explaining that "it has maintained a prudent and perhaps excessive tolerance to the insidious, absurd and irresponsible attacks by various sectors, some of which, paradoxically, are the ones largely responsible for the tragedy suffered by our peoples."

"However," the PDC adds, "now there should be total awareness of the need for greater internal unity in view of the threat of intervention which the French-Mexican declaration implies. When domestic quarrels weaken not the government's position but that of the country, we must appeal to movements like the AD which can fulfill a positive role in national politics. They will not, however, achieve this at the cost of our party but by other means...."

The declaration mentions the "impositions and fraud blantantly practiced by the PCN governments," although it is not directed specifically at the PCN.

As long as this does not occur, the charge made today by the PCN that "the undue advantage taken of the nationalist statements that are carried out by the [words indistinct] based on an alleged position of national dignity, is nothing but an attempt to demagogically take advantage of the nationalist feelings of the Salvadoran people."

Relations with Nicaragua

PA131206 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2214 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--El Salvador's Productive Alliance said in a news release today that it has "noted with surprise the statements made by the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires in this country to the effect that relations between El Salvador and Nicaragua remain cordial."

The organization states that "the diplomat is naive to believe that the Nicaraguan Government's support for the French-Mexican agreement (recognizing the Salvadoran opposition as a representative force), which is another act of intervention in our affairs, leaves the status of relations between the two countries unchanged."

The productive sector states that Charge d'Affaires Rafael Somarriba "may have wished to say that the Sandinist regime remains unmoved by this new act of diplomatic aggression, but he cannot assume that the same is true of the Salvadoran people."

"For some time," the communique states, "Nicaragua has been the main supplier of war material and men for terrorist activities in our country."

The alliance states that "to pretend that the relations between the countries are normal is to say that the Salvadoran people neither feel nor suffer and are incapable of reacting with indignation to the most base abuses, like the attempt to abusively dictate to the country, from abroad, ways of settling its internal problems."

Nicaraguan Stance 'Hostile'

PA122334 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1835 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] El Salvador acts prudently and forcefully. Our government considers the Nicaraguan stance of public support for the French-Mexican declaration that grants political recognition to terrorist organizations operating in Salvadoran territory unbelievably hostile.

We must note that within the family of American nations, only Nicaragua has supported an interventionist stance which deeply offends the dignity of the Salvadoran people, who deeply love their freedom and respect the free determination of other nations.

Our government promptly protested the unexpected Nicaraguan resolution and our Foreign Ministry noted that we cannot overlook actions such as the Nicaraguan Government's support for the joint French-Mexican communique. Such actions encourage armed alternatives and consequently hamper democratic and political solutions and impede the revolutionary process implemented by the Salvadoran revolutionary junta.

After noting that the Nicaraguan support for the French-Mexican interventionist attitude is a continuation of previous actions hostile to the Salvadoran Government and people, our Foreign Ministry states that these actions include the systematic, moral, political and overall support which certain Nicaraguan sectors have given to armed subversive groups. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry adds, we must state that the Nicaraguan Government will have to assume the historic responsibility for the consequences of its actions which could be serious for Central America.

The ministry then says that El Salvador has acted, and will continue to act prudently as the situation demands, always within the principles of international law, the free determination of peoples and the noninterference in domestic affairs of other states. This is why the Foreign Ministry emphatically rejects the support openly expressed by Nicaragua and believes this situation must be viewed as serious because of its hostile, interventionist and aggressive implications. The Salvadoran people and its government cannot remain indifferent to it.

The emphatic statement by our government faithfully reflects the sentiments of the Salvadoran people, who once again lift their voices in protest against those who offend our national pride and the most cherished values of our republican, independent life.

Meanwhile our people, government and the armed forces, united in a solidary and patriotic block, will continue alert and determined to make any sacrifice in the defense of our freedom and our democratic institutions.

Honduran Paper Cited

PA112337 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1839 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Honduran newspaper LA TRIBUNA comments in an editorial on the French-Mexican interventionist attitude in the internal affairs of El Salvador. It says the foreign ministers of France and Mexico are of the opinion that a political solution and a new internal order in El Salvador is the concern of the Salvadorans. However, they completely disregard the government's efforts, as a means of progress, to have all the citizens, including the rebels, participate in a free election to strengthen peace and decide the country's fate.

So far, none of the rebel fronts had responded to this call. The fact that they have sought the support of Mexico and France to bring about a peaceful solution could only mean that they no longer believe an armed solution could be favorable to them. This could be the reason they are so anxious to reach a political solution, sponsored by two good godparents. In France and Mexico's subtle arguments for a new internal order, they do not specify what the new order would consist of. Many analysts believe that France and Mexico did not go to all that trouble, if they intend for the lefist sectors to get their way, so that they can establish a regime similar to the French socialist regime, or to the "revolutionary" and continuist of Mexico, or a exact copy of the Cuban and Nicaraguan totalitarian regimes, which are also the godparents of the creature they are supporting.

Nicaragua has been a good lesson that democrats cannot forget, because the Nicaraguan pacification plan was drafted at the OAS on behalf of and to honor democracy, but it turned out to be a real catastrophe. They did overthrow the dictator Somoza, but not to have him replaced by another dictatorship, more arrogant and intransigent.

The French-Mexican joint comnique suggests the reorganization of the armed forces. How? It does not say. We can expect, however, that its members will be dismissed, and as in Nicaragua, the rebels with the support of their godparents will form their own army.

The majority of the governments in America are categorically opposed to any type of intervention and definitely disapprove the decision of the French-Mexican partnership. As should be expected, Cuba and Nicaragua, which are countries that have been intervened, have expressed their unconditional support for the French-Mexican interventionist attitude. The Central American countries believe it sets a bad example to try to support the guerrillas.

FMLN-FDR COMMENT ON DECLARATION, SUPPORT

Communique on Carazo Meeting

PA120239 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Press communique issued by the Political-Diplomatic Committee of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, in San Jose, Costa Rica on 8 September 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] The Political-Diplomatic Committee of the FMLN-FDR reports that Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo received Fabio Castillo and Jose Napoleon Rodriguez Ruiz, two of its members, tonight.

The representatives of the FMLN-FDR requested this meeting to express their appreciation for the position adopted by the Costa Rican Government regarding the French-Mexican communique and to express their views on topics related to the Central American situation. They also wanted to hear the president's opinions. We must recall that the Government of Costa Rica did not participate in the declaration of the nine countries in Caracas. On the contrary, on 2 September, LA PRENSA LIBRE of San Jose asked President Carazo for his opinion about the French-Mexican communique, he replied: I respect international decisions of a political and diplomatic nature.

The meeting [with the FMLN-FDR representatives] was held in a friendly atmosphere. They agreed on their concern over the threats that hang over peace in the region and their hope that a political solution be found soon for the benefit of the Salvadoran people. The president said that he favors a prompt political solution and not a military one [words indistinct] social cost of the Salvadoran people and diminish the risks of the regionalization of the conflict.

President Carazo's thought is supported by the position of the governments of Brazil, Ecuador and Panama, which advocate a political solution and reject any kind fo intervention such as that which is being endured by the Salvadoran people. They defend the Salvadoran people's right to self-determination.

The president's meeting with the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Committee in Costa Rica was in addition to the meeting granted by Panamanian President Royo. In like fashion, President Carazo [words indistinct] to the announcement of the meeting. All this indicates the democratic and independent attitude of President Carazo and his government.

Spokesman on Support

PA120234 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Interview with Jose Rodriguez Ruiz, member of the FMLN Political-Diplomatic Committee and member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front--read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] What is the meaning of the recent recognition granted by the French and Mexican Governments to the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], and what is its importance for the struggle waged by the forces representing our people?

[Answer] The French-Mexican recognition of the FDR and the FMLN is probably the most important event in recent times in international politics. Our two movements are recognized as representative forces by the fifth world power: France, and the second or first power on the Latin American Continent: Mexico. From now on, no country, not even the most fascist, like Bolivia, Paraguay or North American imperialism, can look upon us in the same manner. This is why the Salvadoran genocidal junta and the U.S. State Department are in such desperate straits.

[Question] Companero Rodriguez Ruiz, the Christian Democratic-military junta and North American imperialism have reacted to this recognition and said that the French-Mexican declaration implies an interference in our country's domestic affairs. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] First what can a Christian Democratic-military junta say of intervention when it promotes the direct intervention of the United States, Chile, Argentina and of the Guatemalan Army and part of the Honduran Army? They do not have the moral authority to speak of interference. In this case there is no interference in the French-Mexican declaration. It specifically says that the Salvadoran people will decide their own destiny. Our democratic and revolutionary forces are part of Salvadoran reality and there can be no solution in our country without our participation.

Also France and Mexico not only recognize our armed forces but also recognize the democratic forces, which include over 45 labor unions which have joined the FDR. The declaration not only recognizes the right to self-determination of our people, it also clearly and objectively recognizes one of the representative forces in Salvadoran reality.

[Question] What is your explanation for the fact that nine countries have come out against the French-Mexican declaration regarding the recognition of our forces?

[Answer] To the shame of countries which to be democratic such as the Dominican Republic and Venezuela, it was the State Department which arranged the matter with a telephone call. These two governments are so docile that they obey even telephone call by the Yankee State Department.

Also, in their desperation to obtain support, they forgot all political reticence and requested the vote of Bolivia, which did not have a government yet, no even a foreign minister. This is a facist, corrupt, drug-trafficking dictatorship, which has betrayed the will of the Bolivian people once again and staged a coup d'etat. They appealed to Paraguay where there has been a dictatorship for over a dozen years. They appealed to Argentine and Chile. Such is the quality of the votes opposed to our recognition.

The reaction against history and the will of the people and even against the will of governments, popular organizations and democratic political parties, such as Pena Gomez in the Dominican Republic and Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela, also contrasts with the outstanding attitude of countries which do not fear Yankee pressures, such as Panama, Ecuador and Costa Rica. We must also emphasize the correct attitude of the Brazilian Government, which says that we, revolutionary and democratic organizations, favor any kind of solution in our country.

[Question] The Venezuelan Government supports the Christian Democratic junta, yet the Venezuelan progressive, democratic and revolutionary movement has in recent days increased solidarity with our peoples. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] The Venezuelan people have always supported our people. Their political and labor organizations are at this time expressing Venezuela's firm decision to see our people liberated, as well as to also see Central America and their own country liberated. Therefore, we send a fraternal and revolutionary greeting to the glorious Venezuelan people.

[Question] Likewise in the United States, just as during the Vietnamese war, the North Americans have taken to the streets and as in Venezuela, they have expressed their solidarity with our just struggle. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] We send a fraternal greeting to the North American people with whom we have had moving and very productive contacts, both with the masses and the leaders. We also want to emphasize the attitude of congressmen like Mickey Leland and his colleagues shortly after the French-Mexican declaration was published. They greeted it and urged other congressmen to greet and support it. No less than 75 U.S. congressmen supported the French-Mexican declaration. A greeting, therefore, goes to the U.S. people, who materially and spiritually express their solidarity and fraternity with the Salvadoran people.

[Question] Finally, Companero Rodriguez Ruiz, you must surely want to send a greeting to our Salvadoran people, who are waging a heroic struggle for its final liberation.

[Answer] In the first place I want to remind our people that the French-Mexican declaration is nothing but the result of our people's heroism, of its unyielding will to build a new society and a liberated country. Therefore, this will occur sooner or later. A greeting to the glorious Salvadoran people, who have already earned a place in the history of revolutions, not only in Latin America but also in the brilliant of world revolution.

Samayoa on 'Intervention'

PA110217 (Cladestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Interview with Salvador Samayoa, member of the Political-Diplomatic Committee of the FMLN and of the Democratic Revolutionary Front; no place or date given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Companero Samayoa. The reaction of the Christian Democratic junta and of the U.S. Government to the recognition has been to charge that the positions of the Governments of Mexico and France are open intervention in the domestic affairs of our country. What does the Political-Diplomatic Committee think of this?

[Answer] We, and in a very special way our heroic people who daily fight in the trenches, only know about the kind of intervention represented by the U.S. advisers, U.S. arms, and U.S. war materiel given by the North Americans to the junta and by U.S. and Venezuelan funds for the junta. This is clearly intervention and interference in the domestic affairs of our country and in the solution that our people wish to implement.

The constant daily attacks of the reactionary sector of the Honduran Army against our people and those likewise perpetrated by sectors of the Guatemalan Army are also interference. We also believe that the Argentinian Government is intervening when it says that it will send advisers and military combatants to El Salvador. That is intervention! Everybody knows that. Our people suffer it and our people face it heroically every day. The declaration of two governments, such as those of Mexico and France who have only recognized what already exists in El Salvador, which is the legitimate struggle of the people, cannot, by any means, be considered intervention.

The hypocrisy of the military-Christian Democratic junta and that of other governments who wish to say that France and Mexico have intervened in our domestic affairs is really blatant because they have never said a word about the U.S. intervention and far from it, have requested that intervention. They have begged for it on their knees in view of their impotence to defeat the irrepressible thrust of our people.

[Question] What is your explanation of the fact that nine countries have voiced their support for the military-Christian Democratic junta and have made statements condemning the Mexican-French declaration?

[Answer] I think everyone will find that the explanation is very simple. Our people, particularly, must have a very clear picture of the countries that are involved. Our people are quite familiar with the Augusto Pinochet government in Chile. Our people also know what type of governments exist in Argentina, Paraguay, Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela, the last of these having played a very prominent role of intervention in our affairs by providing material support for the military-Christian Democratic junta. In other words, the entire world is clearly aware that most of those nine countries have bloody regimes and dictatorships that are among most repudiated by the entire world and, moreover, that they have no moral authority to make assessments of the type that they are making, particularly when they, as governments, are intervening in our affairs.

I believe that those governments wished to deny the representative nature of those organizations that were being recognized by Mexico and France. Instead, they merely underlined their own lack of representativity, legitimacy and popular support, because it is clearly known that in most of those countries, the working classes, the organized people and political parties and personalities have taken to the streets and have turned to the press to protest their governments' decision to support the military-Christian Democratic junta and censure the Mexican-French declaration.

Therefore, they have been completely isolated and it has been revealed once again that the Governments of Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala and Honduras are unpopular governments, governments that are serving the interests of imperialism, governments that have begun to tremble upon seeing that a people like ours have obtained, through their daily struggle, the recognition of the international community, in this case, through governments of indisputable prestige such as the governments of Mexico and France.

Another U.S. 'Offensive'

PA110435 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Interview with (Ana Maria Echeverria), member of the FMLN-FDR Political and Diplomatic Commission, on 10 September in Havana--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The United States has accused Mexico and France of intervening in the internal affairs of El Salvador, just as it did with Cuba, indicating that there are Cuban military advisers among the Salvadoran guerrillas. What do you think is behind this accusation?

[Answer] At the beginning of February this year, the United States began a political and diplomatic propaganda campaign which sought through a document they called the White Paper to gather evidence for what they considered Cuban and Soviet meddling in the Salvadoran struggle. This paper was published by the U.S. State Department. It has been analyzed by different sectors, even members of the State Department, and they have reached the conclusion that the paper contains false information. Obviously, its only purpose was to justify U.S. intervention.

President Lopez Portillo told Reagan when they met in the United States, that anyone who knows about El Salvador's socioeconomic structure, the cause of hunger, poverty, disease and of the 40-percent mortality rate of children, cannot believe that the Salvadoran people's liberation struggle is the result of an international conspiracy, a Soviet-Cuban plot.

At this precise moment, the United States has launched another diplomatic offensive with the agreement signed by nine Latin American countries which, unfortunately, Ecuador and Peru later ratified. This agreement is the result of U.S. pressure over some of those countries and will center Latin America around dictatorships, around Pinochet and Viola, the first to sign the agreement. What right does the United States have to accuse other countries of intervention? The only foreign military advisers in El Salvador are the 54 U.S. military advisers, who make up 10 percent of the Salvadoran Army high staff officers. It is true that 54 is not much, but nevertheless, it is 10 percent of the officers of our enemy's army. If it were not for U.S. economic aid, the Salvadoran economy would have collapsed instead of trying to survive in a situation it can no longer sustain. The hundreds of million of dollars spent in support of the Salvadoran regime are not contributing to solving problems and the money is only making things worse. Therefore, the White Paper and any other white papers that the United States can issue, are only a way to justify its unjustified meddling in our internal struggle.

EDITORIAL VIEWS HAIG'S STATEMENTS ON REGION

PA112236 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Sep 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Haig Denounces Offensive Against Our Country"]

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig has condemned the "open and direct terrorism" of the guerrillas against the Salvadoran people, noting that the last offensive was aimed more at destroying the sources of work and the well-being of the people than at achieving military victories.

What Haig did not say is that the worst evil plaguing the republic is the destruction of its legality, a result of the pressure from the former Carter administration. This has been much more destructive for our country than all the bombs and the horror. We must not forget either that the offensive that is being suffered is also the result of the tragedy of Nicaragua which, because of the work of the infiltrators and the maneuvers of the Bowdlers, Cheeks, White and Pastors [U.S. officials of the Carter administration] has fallen into the Soviet orbit and is now promoting unrest and violence in the rest of Central America. However, Haig--one of the first to raise his voice in this regard--has already made it clear that the entire problem of El Salvador and Central America stems from the Soviet-Castroist expansionism which threatens Western civilization.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, REBEL ACTIVITIES, CLASHES

Justice Official's Car Bombed

PA112018 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] An automobile parked in front of the home of the under secretary of justice, Dr Dina Castro de Callejas, was blown up by a bomb last night.

According to the information received, the vehicle was parked in front of Dr Callejas' home, on the southern side of National University, Los Cedros street, in the Padilla Cuellar District, when the bomb exploded at approximately 1930, causing damage to nearby homes but no victims.

From other sources it was learned that minutes after the first bomb exploded another bomb went off in the home of a Dr Fernandez on 25 Street West, causing damage to the house but not to the residents.

National Guard Kinsmen Killed

PA122343 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 11 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpt] Over 40 relatives of national guard members, living in Jucuapa and San Jose de las Flores cantons, in Usulutan and Chalatenango Departments respectively, were murdered en masse Wednesday, military sources said yesterday afternoon.

All the victims were peasants and included many women and children. The extremists who committed the murders carried various kinds of rifles and some of them wore drab obive garb. The sources said that the national guard was drafting a communique giving details of the murders. The authorities said that on 10 September about 0600, well-armed extremists in civilian clothing, and a few in green uniforms and black berets, attacked El Aceituno canton, in Buenaventura, Usulutan. They immediately began to seek certain families and when these were identified, they were shot to death.

Rebels Kill 11 Civilians

PA112245 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Sep 81 pp 2, 19

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] has reported that 11 persons died as a result of a machinegun attack carried out by guerrillas who opened fire on a truck and a bus carrying civilians near El Zapote on the road that goes from Sensuntepeque to Villa Dolores.

It indicated that this new attack against civilian population left many humble families of the region in mourning because their relatives were travelling in the two vehicles on the way to work. The incident occurred at 0800. In addition to machineguns and high-caliber rifles, the guerrillas used Bazookas and apparently other highpowered arms. According to the armed forces spokesman, the passengers who were riddled with bullets, included some national guardsmen.

In clarifying a report datelined in Jutuapa in which an international news agency reported that 40 relatives of national guardsmen had been killed, this committee explained that they were only 21 persons, who were victims of the agents of "international hatred financed by the Marxist-Leninist organizations that operate in the country." It added that this, as well as the Villa Dolores massacre, were harshly criticized by the people in general because the guerrillas mercilessly killed people who are completely innocent and not involved in political activities.

Regarding military actions underway in various parts of the country, particularly in several places in Usulutan Department, COPREFA reported that they were normal counterinsurgency operations ordered by the armed forces high command in an attempt to eliminate guerrilla cells which have been revealed to the authorities by peasants of the region. According to an officer, specific data cannot be furnished because the operations that were ordered are still underway. He noted that the pertinent official information will be released soon.

Train Derailed by Bomb

PA131329 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpt] A train carrying passengers and cargo between San Salvador and Metapan was derailed by subversives, who placed a powerful bomb on the rails on which the Salvadoran National Railway [FENADESAL] train would be running.

It was reported that the bomb was planted at km 104, at an area known as San Diego, jurisdiction of Metapan. As the FENADESAL train passed, the bomb exploded, lifting off the engine and hurling it against a wall. Nobody was hurt, although extensive damage was reported.

Usulutan Operations Continue

PA122002 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0232 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--An extensive military operation continued for the 3d day on Friday in the Usulutan and San Vicente Departments, to rid these areas of guerrillas, a military source has reported.

The source added that several rebel hideouts have been discovered in the (El Paraguas) and El Jicaro cantons in Usulutan, but their number has not yet been determined. However, the army is fighting "hard" against the extremists, the source noted.

The military source consulted by ACAN-EFE said: "Things look good. We have found plenty of subversives, but we cannot determine the number of enemy casualties." The source added that "there will be no extremists left in the Usulutan area" as a result of this joint operation of army troops and troops from other security forces.

The source also reported that another Salvadoran Army operation is underway in San Vicente Department, where the presence of rebel groups has been detected.

FMLN Hit List Found

PA131358 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Sep 81 pp 42, 39

[Excerpt] A list of 50 persons sentenced to death by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, was found by Treasury Polish during an operation conducted at the Plan del Pino canton, Ciuada Delgado, a few days ago. A bulletin on this incident was issued yesterday by the security force. It states:

The National Directorate of the Treasury Police informs the citizens that due to the great number of thefts and murders committed by terrorists in Plan del Pino canton and other cantons in the Soyapango jurisdiction, the Treasury Policy have increased patrols in the area to protect honest citizens from the constant threat of terrorist groups. One of these patrols on 8 September located an FMLN hideout at Plan del Pino. When the house was searched, documents belonging to the organization were found, including a list of 50 persons from a variety of backgrounds, such as professionals, businessmen, merchants, professors, laborers, members and former members of the armed forces, public servants and peasants, who had been sentenced to execution by the hordes of subversive murderers and who were to be added to the long list of assassinations daily being carried out across the nation by subversive elements, by which they seek to increase terrorism in our country. On the list, each of the persons sentenced to death was described--his physical characteristics, private and work address, daily routine and other details. For this reason, this office will call the persons listed within the next few days to offer them all possible cooperation in protecting them.

It is also reported that one of our patrols clashed with terrorists belonging to the armed forces of national resistance at San Laureano canton, Ciudad Delgado, at 1600 today. Three terrorists were killed and the others fled.

FMLN Bulletin for 6 Sep

PA132226 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 13 Sep 81

[War bulletin from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front; date not given--read by unidentified member of the front]

[Text] At 0400 on Sunday, 6 September Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, forces staged an attack on enemy forces stationed in (El Caraguito), Usulutan Department. This action lasted for 4 and 1/2 hours. Our fighters remained in their positions and were thus able to almost completely annihilate the repressive forces with rifle fire and support weapons, including the RPG-2.

Upon learning of the attack, the enemy sent reinforcements by land and air. A helicopter which attempted to land to aid the enemy, was machinegunned by our forces, put out of commission and forced to land on the San Juan Estate.

The enemy sustained some 25 to 30 fatalities in this action, as well as a considerable number of wounded. Our forces withdrew in an orderly manner, mourning the loss of two heroic fighters.

United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we shall triumph!

FMLN Bulletin for 9 Sep

PA132113 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Sep 81

[War bulletin of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front]

[Text] On Wednesday, 9 September, at 0550 a command of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, sappers belonging to the Modesto Ramirez Central Front carried out the Commander (?Cheyo) operation, which consisted of placing a high-powered charge in the (Balantise) commercial building on General Escalon Drive in San Salvador. The powerful charge of 70 pounds of explosives was placed near the building's main columns, and when the explosion occurred, the building tilted. Three floors of the condominium were severely damaged and the central section sank. Reports published in San Salvador newspapers stated that the few businesses that were not seriously damaged will probably have to be moved because it is feared the building might collapse.

The FMLN intelligence services for some time had information that the markets in the condominium were used as bases for the Death Squad and 1 year ago, in an operation to strike a blow to these bands, Commander (Cheyo) fell heroically while fighting inside this building. His name was given to this operation.

San Salvador on the war footing.

That same day, 9 September, at 1145, a command of FMLN sappers laid a charge of explosives in the home of Dr Dina Castro de Callejas, the under secretary of justice, located at No 54 [name indistinct] Street, (Sabia Davis) development. This lady, along with the minister of justice, is directly responsible for the repressive maneuvers carried out against political prisoners, in particular the ill-intentioned delay in the trial of the companeros in prison who on Sunday, 6 September, ended their militant and heroic hunger strike, which lasted for 15 days in the three prisons to demand compliance with a list of demands.

[Words indistinct] of the world the murderous and repressive nature of the Christian Democratic-military junta and the treatment afforded to political prisoners.

The Modesto Ramirez Central Front greets the companero political prisoners of the Santa Tecla, Mariona and womens' prisons.

El Salvador on a war footing.

On Wednesday, 9 September, at 1845, a command of sappers laid another charge of explosives in the home of Dr (Jose Hernandez Colocho) located at No Y-247, 25th Avenue West. Dr (Hernandez Colocho) has a reactionary background with links to the repression apparatus.

United to fight until the final victory, revolutionary or death, we will triumph.

Commander (Alejandro Montenegro), Modesto Ramirez Central Front

GUATEMALA

CONGRESS SUPPORTS PRESIDENT LUCAS ON BELIZE

PA111306 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 9 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The congress has issued a resolution of full support for the measures President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia has taken and will take on the Belize case, including the severance of consular relations. It will also support any measure, declaration or decision to be taken or made by the president of the republic, in view of Great Britain's unilateral decision to grant Belize, which is Guatemalan territory, independence. The dispute with Great Britain over this territory has still not been settled. Finally, the resolution says that on behalf of the people, the congress approves all measures taken to defend the Guatemalan claim at international organizations and all measures that the president of the republic may adopt in the future, within the powers conferred on him by the constitution.

The resolution was unanimously approved by the congress.

Jorge Munguia Lopez, the president of the congress, said that Guatemala has been forced to take such an attitude, because Great Britain did not comply with the basis of understanding reached during preliminary negotiations. Personally, he said, my only regret is the situation of the scholarship students, but the Foreign Ministry decision on this can still be reviewed by the education minister. Finally, he said that this situation with Great Britain should not be considered a war, but a political issue that involves the right to claim what we consider to be part of our territory.

UK Accused of Overflying

PA121723 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1611 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--A British Air Force spy plane has overflown several Guatemalan cities, including the capital, Guatemalan Chief of Staff Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia announced today. According to Gen Benedicto Lucas--brother of President Romeo Lucas Garcia--"a British reconnaissance aircraft overflew Guatemalan airspace at 1400 (2000 GMT) on Thursday."

The aircraft entered via Belize at an altitude of 35,000 ft (almost 12,000 meters), overflew several departmental capitals and the capital, after which it dropped to 33,000 ft and headed for Belize, the Guatemalan chief of staff explained. [figures as received]

Gen Benedicto Lucas said that "the British air mission may have been to compile data on the capacity and positions of the Guatemalan Army, in view of the eventuality of an incident that the British might provoke."

"This information," Benedicto Lucas added, "demonstrates the aggressive nature of the British Government." The officer described the incident as "a provocation."

On 21 September, Belize, which is currently a British colony and which has been claimed by Guatemala, will achieve independence through the decision of Great Britain.

Guatemala broke all relations with Great Britain and Belize last week, taking the matter to the UN Security Council and announcing that it will not recognize Belize's independence, although President Lucas asserted that he will not invade the neighboring territory.

REGIONAL LEGISLATORS REJECT SUPPORT OF EXTREMISTS

PA121950 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 0430 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Delegations from the legislatures of Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala, meeting in Guatemala City, issued a declaration today rejecting decisions by governments or other entities to recognize subversive or terrorist groups as belligerent forces or to seek to give such groups the possibility of participation in the search for solutions to internal crises of the area's nations, as such recognition is a dangerous form of intervention in other countries' domestic affairs.

The declaration also notes the decision not to allow extremists, regardless of their ideological position, to decide, through violence, the future of the Central American nations. The declaration states that efforts should be made, through legally established institutions, to establish and strengthen dialogue and tolerance as means of political interaction.

The document, which was signed at the Camara Theater in the cultural complex, rejects all forms of terrorism and political and social violence used to establish a foothold in Latin America, taking advantage of our young people and other sectors of the population to achieve detestable purposes, regardless of inspiration or motives.

The delegations also declare in the document that they are pleased with the incorporation of the Honduran legislature within the legislatures of Central America.

The declaration was signed by (Carlos Montoya) from Honduras; Federico Villaldbos from Costa Rica; and Jorge Bonilla Lopez, president of the Guatemalan Congress.

The Central American forum took place today at the Camara Theaterin the cultural complex with the participation of congressmen from Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala. It was organized by the Guatemalan Congress as part of the commemoration of our fatherland's independence.

FDP CHOOSES RUNNING MATE FOR GENERAL GUEVARA

PA111244 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 9 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpt] The Popular Democratic Front, FDP, announced that Ramiro Ponce Monroy has been nominated as Gen Angel Anibal Guevara's running mate in the presidential elections. The announcement was made at General Guevara's presidential campaign coordination headquarters.

Jose Trinidad Uncles Ramirez, spokesman for the Institutional Democratic Party, PID, who presented Ponce Monroy, spoke of various aspects of the vice presidential candidate's life: he was a teacher in his youth, as well as a newsman. Later he graduated from law school and occupied various public posts as mayor, councilman and government cabinet member, which are assets that will contribute to a sure victory for the Guevara-Ponce Monroy ticket.

HONDURAS

UN BUILDING, HOSTAGES FREED BY FESE ACTIVISTS

PA111912 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Sep 81

[(Jose Danilo Izaguirre) report]

[Excerpt] Yesterday at approximately 1900, members of the Federation of Secondary School Students [FESE] released the UN building and the hostages they had seized here. They had previously requested that the following people intercede: Juan Almendarez Bonilla, rector of the Honduran National Autonomous University, attorney (Gautomas Fonseca) and union leader (Felicito Avila).

After the students released the building and the hostages, we interviewed Dr Juan Almandarez Bonilla:

[Begin recording] During the dialogue we had with the young people who were occupying the building and with the UN representatives, we agreed that the students would release the building and that the appointed commission would transmit their message to the national constituent assembly. The students want the release of certain political prisoners. The students will give us this communique when they leave the UN building. [end recording]

SECURITY GROUPS ARREST 60 PERSONS IN 24 HOURS

PA120441 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] The Honduran People's Front Against Repression [FPR] revealed today that security corps officers and paramilitary groups have detained over 60 persons during the past 24 hours. These include Honduran Patriotic Front Deputy Virgilio Carias.

The source said that in Santa Rosa Copan, in Copan Department bordering with Guatemala and El Salvador, some 48 persons were detained and charged with having alleged links with the guerrilla forces operating in these two Central American countries.

This front also demanded the immediate release of Guatemalan student leader Carlos Ramirez, who has been imprisoned since 27 April in an Honduran Army clandestine prison.

NICARAGUA

PASTORA DENIES LINK TO 'CONSPIRATORIAL' ACTS

PA111733 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Sep 81

[News conference held by Eden Pastora at the Interior Ministry auditorium in Managua on 10 September--recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] that certain people have been engaged in activities which, in this revolutionary process, are only going to harm our revolution, the revolutionary process whose common enemy is U.S. imperialism. Using my name improperly, these persons link me with these conspiratorial activities about which the Interior Ministry has learned.

I wish to explain to the people of Nicaragua and to the Sandinist militants that I tacitly condemn these activities which aid and exclusively benefit the ends of the enemies of our people, the enemies of the Sandinist people's revolution. I maintain the principle of our unity, of our historical leadership, the national leadership.

At this time in this revolutionary process, I appeal to all Nicaraguans to unite with our national leadership in defense of the victories of our Sandinist people's revolution. As I have repeatedly said, ours is one of the most beautiful revolutions. It benefits our peasants, our workers and all of the people in general.

I have learned that the elements engaged in these activities (?are) Sebastian Gonzalez and Hector Sanchez, against whom I file formal revolutionary criticism. I condemn this idea, which even blemishes my person in this internationalist task in which we are involved with Companero Jose Valdivia, and which undermines the principle of the authority of our leadership, our historical vanguard, the FSLN and, I repeat, I call upon all of the people of Nicaragua to vigorously support our national leadership, the historic achievement of our revolution--an historic achievement that is unique in the world--with a leadership that is [word indistinct] and mature and has proven itself capable of overcoming all problems that arise in a revolutionary process.

In conclusion, I wish to ask the companeros not to repeat these incidents. I ask them not to confuse the population in detriment to our revolutionary process and disturbing the internationalist work in which Companero Valdivia and I are involved.

I wish to establish clearly that I am a Sandinist revolutionary, that I am an internationalist revolutionary and that I give all of my physical and moral backing to internationalist action.

Valdivia Confirms Support

PA111502 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2231 GMT 10 Sep 81

[News conference held by Guerrilla Commander Jose Valdivia at the Interior Ministry auditorium in Managua on 10 September--recorded]

[Text] We have received reports from Nicaragua which have caused us great concern. We have been told and given supporting evidence that a group of [word indistinct] in the southern front engaged in a number of activities of which we disapproved. We have been told that this group includes Leonel Poveda, [Name indistinct] Aviles, Sebastian Gonzalez, and a man by the name of Sanchez Arguello.

We believe that these activities attempt to threaten the unity of the Sandinist front and the Nicaraguan revolutionary process which is vital to the revolution in Latin America. We believe that under no circumstances can such activity be considered as positive by the fighters on the southern front, the members of the Sandinist front or the people of Nicaragua.

We have always expressed our support for the national leadership. We fully identify with the Nicaraguan revolutionary process because it [words indistinct] and is a part of our lives; therefore, under no circumstances can we justify any attitude designed to divide or undermine the moral and political authority of the national leadership.

We want to clearly establish our position through this medium: At no time do we support or justify any activity which may confuse and divide us and which actually serves the purposes of the enemies of the revolution.

In conclusion, we wish to send revolutionary greetings to our people and to assure them that we are motivated by internationalist ideals and by our solidarity with those peoples who are struggling in Latin America, those peoples who are enduring the same calamities and misfortunes that were suffered by our own people. We want to assure the people that we consider the Nicaraguan revolution as a [word indistinct] of the peoples struggling for their liberation; therefore, under no circumstances can we oppose either the revolutionary process or the national leadership.

Poveda Pleads Guilty

PA111420 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2231 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Statement by former Nicaraguan Deputy Minister of Domestic Trade Leonel Poveda at a news conference at the Interior Ministry auditorium in Managua on 10 September--live]

[Excerpts] I want everyone to understand my feelings right now. I feel like a child who has stolen a toy, a child who has done something wrong at home or who has broken a plate and hides it from his parents.

I entered into an adventure which has caused me to be present here. The charges against me are true. Being the Sandinist that I am, I have appealed to the FSLN Directorate, because I feel trapped.

I attempted to hide the broken plate, but they were on the verge of finding it. I asked humbly the FSLN Directorate, I asked the Sandinists' parents, the foremost authorities of the FSLN, for another opportunity to prove that I can be useful to the revolution, that I can correct my errors, and that I am ready to repair the wrong that I have done.

I attempted, manufactured, financed, structured and directed a campaign using the name of Commander Eden Pastora Gomez to create a rift within the FSLN. I have committed a grievous sin. You can see the childishness and lack of political maturity in the attempt to carry out this absurd campaign.

The signs in the city are slogans which began to take on emotional, economic and later political overtones. I did not understand the repercussions and harm that I could have caused with my frivolous attitude. I undermined the capacity of the FSLN Directorate, of state security. I undermined the FSLN Directorate by thinking that only I was able to perceive the political, social and economic problems. I did not realize that the FSLN Directorate also perceived those problems. Impulse caused me to do what I did.

There is only one authority that can forgive me or give any Sandinist another opportunity. That is our foremost authority, the FSLN Directorate. I can attest to this. I feel deeply about it; this is costing me a lot. I do not want to be judged by anyone other than the Sandinists. I can only be forgiven or given another opportunity by the Sandinists, because I carry them in my heart, I carry them in my blood. I am married to a Sandinist woman; my children are Sandinists. This also exacted a toll from them; they suffered imprisonment and many things.

I was wrongly toying with something. Whoever approaches me intending to harm this revolution will die. I have already learned how to kill. I was playing a game within the Sandinist family, a costly game; I did not consider the consequences.

I am admitting this publicly so that you will not commit the same mistake. I am not going to leave fertile ground for the enemy.

I continue to be a Sandinist; I hold Sandinist views. I do not know how many years I will get for this, but I will remain a Sandinist, because that is the only family that I have. I have no other place to go.

If I ever have the opportunity to apologize to my brother Eden Pastora and to my other brother Jose Valdivia, I will tell them that I used their names in a vile, absurd and stupid campaign.

PSC VICE PRESIDENT GONZALEZ UNEXPECTEDLY RESIGNS

PA112014 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Sep 81 p 12

[Text] Jose Esteban Gonzalez has unexpectedly resigned as vice president of the Social Christian Party [PSC].

Gonzalez announced his decision in a four-point statement issued on 3 September.

He said that he has decided to stay out of politics and that he was not going to accept nomination for any post at the forthcoming PSC congress.

Gonzalez added that, as coordinator of the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Commission, he expects to better serve "my Nicaraguan brothers and to contribute more efficiently to fulfilling the legitimate hopes of the Nicaraguan people."

STATE COUNCIL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HAVANA

PA112026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] A State Council delegation left today for Havana to participate as a member in the 68th IPU conference. The Nicaraguan delegation left this morning. This will allow the Sandinist revolution to tell the entire world about what is happening in our country.

The delegation consists of Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez [president of the State Council]; Luis Sanchez Sancho, second vice president of the State Council; Deputy Commander Rafael Solis, secretary general; Maria Lourdes Vargas, legal adviser; and Marta Cranshaw, representing the various committees of the Nicaraguan State Council. Radio Sandino's Companero Alberto Reyes will be there to cover the event.

The IPU conference will take place in Havana from 15 to 23 September. This will be the first time that Nicaragua has participated in an IPU event. It is an important occasion and the State Council has already formed Nicaragua's national interparliamentary team, which will make the state's position known.

In departing, Commander Nunez said that his concern about the Central American situation is his duty. Referring to the French-Mexican recognition of the revolutionary movement of El Salvador, he said that he adheres to that declaration.

61 MILITIAMEN TO RECEIVE TRAINING IN LIBYA

PA121551 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Sep 81 pp 1, 12

[From Hubert Solano article published in Costa Rican newspaper LA NACION on 3 Sep 81]

[Excerpt] A group of 61 Nicaraguan militiamen who arrived in Costa Rica en route to Tripoli, Libya to receive training in various fields faced problems because they were carrying arms.

They arrived from Sandino Airport in Managua at Juan Santamaria Airport to make a connection with the Iberia Company, to go to Madrid. From there they would continue to Rome, Italy, and then board an Alitalia flight to Tripoli. The group's arrival was kept secret and was only discovered yesterday. They arrived at 1030 last Sunday, 23 August.

The militiamen arrived in a Panamanian Aviation Company (COPA) aircraft, which was also carrying 20 civilian passengers who continued on to Panama.

While they were in transit, the airport security police discovered that they were armed, and Iberia was notified. This company determined, in accord with international regulations, that they could not board if they were carrying arms.

The authorities practically detained the militiamen in the diplomatic room while the incident was being resolved.

Since Roberto Leal, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, had arrived to greet the group, he took part in the matter and after conversations it was arranged to have the arms deposited in two boxes. Charge d'Affaires Oscar Tellez and another embassy official were also present to greet them.

The group included women led by a black officer. The men were commanded by another officer, about 40 years old. All wore the characteristic militiamen's beret.

According to one of the militiamen, they belong to four groups who are going to train in Libya. Each course will last 3 months.

DEFENSE MINSITER ATTENDS AIR FORCE GRADUATION

PA111924 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The first Carlos Ulloa graduation ceremony of the Sandinist Air Force [FAS] pilots, mechanics, and artillerymen was held in the FAS hangar, presided over by Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega and by Commanders Hugo Torres, Joaquin Cuadra and Julio Ramos. Relatives of the graduates were also present.

Commander Ortega noted that on the triumph of the revolution, the airport hangars had been dismantled by the dictatorship, but that thanks to the revolutionary effort of all those in FAS, all installations have been rebuilt. He underlined the importance of the work performed by the air force, from the most humble to the most important worker.

He said that 2 years after the revolutionary triumph, FAS workers have gained experience and have become better acquainted with the needs of the people. We have come to know the most dedicated men and we have also learned their weaknesses, he said. In other words, we have advanced.

FAS Commander Raul Venerio said that the Somozist elements who had earlier been kept, because of the need for cadres, had now been purged. Those who climbed on the bandwagon of the revolution, regardless of whether they were in FAS during the dictatorship, have been retained, he said.

In another part of his speech, Commander Humberto Ortega said that he was very moved and happy to see the advancement in the organization and the honesty of the men of FAS.

TWO COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY LEADERS KILLED IN CLASH

PA140117 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1353 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The 2 leaders of a band of 12 counterrevolutionaries operating in the country's central regions died in a clash with the army, according to the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry.

According to an official report, the two leaders killed were Jose Santos Duarte Fernandez and Evaristo Tellez. The clash took place a week ago.

Jose Dolores Martinez, Eusebio Salazar and Olivia Garcia Fernandez were the owners of the cattle farms in the Departments of Boaco and Chontales where the bands received cooperation. Former Somoza guardsmen, former rural judges and criminals made up the band.

The owners involved--as well as Ruben Lopez, Arsenio Garcia Lumbi and Orlando Velazquez--who were members of the band, fled and are being pursued by members of the state security agencies and the regular army.

The official report claims that the band had murdered militiamen Justo Gonzalez, Anacleto Suazo and Justico Ojeda; as well as Laureano Gonzalez, coordinator of the Sandinist Defense Committee in the central part of the country.

USSR DIPLOMAT WHO DIED IN ACCIDENT IDENTIFIED

PA111748 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0139 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Managua, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Sergey Aleksander Borovskiy was identified today as the Soviet diplomat who died yesterday in a traffic accident.

News sources in this city reported that the accident in which 28-year-old Borovskiy died occurred on a road north of Managua.

The car in which the Soviet official was traveling, accompanied by two people who were not injured, crashed into a high-tension tower.

JUNTA SEEKS COOPERATION ON ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA121626 Paris AFP in Spanish 1454 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Managua, 11 Sep (AFP)--Today Nicaraguan governing junta member Sergio Ramirez requested the cooperation of all of the country's sectors in reinforcing the emergency measures adopted Wednesday in an effort to rescue Nicaragua from its economic collapse.

Ramirez said that "all groups were consulted on the application of the new laws of austerity and, although there was no consensus, they all understood the situation."

Ramirez insisted that the provisional constitutional statute ruling the country only supresses the right to strike. He explained that the suppression of the right to strike is not a violation of the workers' rights, as it tends to encourage labor discipline and the promotion of national production, to the benefit of that same working class.

The emergency decrees announced on Wednesday raise import taxes, establish imprisonment for labor sabotage, fix state control over the parallel currency market, reduce state expenditures by $48 million in 1981 and impose prison terms of up to 30 years for tax evasion.

Enrique Dreyfus, private enterprise leader; Clemente Guido, secretary of the Conservative Party; and Manuel Bermudez, head of the Chamber of Commerce of Managua, expressed approval of some of the measures, but criticized those that establish prison terms for the publication of economic news affecting the emergency bill's provisions.

Ramirez explained that the crisis does not affect Nicaragua alone, but is a problem in Honduras and Costa Rica as well.

He noted that Costa Rica had solved its problems in part with a $350-million loan from the IMF, "but at an excessively high political price." He also noted that the emergency plan affects the nation's development, even in such priority areas as the construction of schools and hospitals, due to a $48-million cut in the 1981 budget.

Ramirez announced a reduction in defense expenditures in the army, as well as in the Interior Ministry, which is in charge of the police force.

As to the 30-100-percent tax increase on imported articles, including those from the Central American area, Ramirez explained that this creates a difficult situation with the Central American Common Market.

"However," Ramirez said, "Honduras has inflicted other blows on the common market, by imposing a 10-percent import tax on all Central American products, for example."

Ramirez said that the measures will not put an end to the Nicaraguan problem, as the currency shortage will continue to be felt.

"The shortage," he added, "threatens the closure of factories, a real possibility that we are trying to avoid."

Finally, he noted that Nicaraguan industry is affected by the difficulty of purchasing raw material and by foreign competition, due to the fact that similar factories in competition with Nicaraguan industry have opened elsewhere in Central America.

COSEP To Approve New Law

PA120329 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 81

["Exclusive" interview with Enrique Dreyfus Morales, spokesman and president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, presumably on 10 September; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Dreyfus] We believe that the law of economic and social emergency and the decrees which were announced yesterday are very important. We believe that they represent a realistic, serious approach and an awareness that we are facing a serious economic problem here that must be confronted.

In a quick analysis of the objective of these decrees, we can see that in general they all seek to establish order and all call for administrative austerity, production and administrative and productive efficiency. In addition, we note the intention to cut the budget by 438 million cordobas, which is important; as well as the intention to improve, rapidly and efficiently, the collection of taxes in order to balance the budget.

There are also other regulations designed to prevent any fiscal or customs evasions, which we feel is important. There is also a regulation for the parallel market. We do not know what this will lead to, but the effort cannot be criticized. We see that it is necessary to find a way to regulate and impose order in these affairs. There is also an attempt to expedite, regulate and establish priorities in imports and exports by giving priority in the allocation of foreign exchange to those areas considered to have precedence.

In general, we believe that these are proper, good and healthy measures and that they constitute a first step toward solving the economic crisis that we are experiencing every day.

[Question] Mr Dreyfus, in closing we would like to hand you the microphones of Radio Corporacion's newscast to ask you if, in addition to this generalized opinion that you have expressed regarding the law on economic and social emergency, you intend to initiate a study of the law in order to for a more specific opinion.

[Answer] Indeed, we want to study this in more depth and detail as regards Article 3, Paragraphs C and H of the law. Paragraph C refers to those who disseminate false news in order to provoke changes in prices, salaries, groceries, textiles, merchandise, shares, titles and currency. If this means that it is no longer possible to talk about the economy and the economic problems, this would be serious. How will the government interpret this paragraph?

Similarly, Paragraph H of that same article refers to those who incite foreign governments and international credit institutions to carry out actions or make decisions that harm the country's economy. We feel that all those organizations and countries are free to hold and state any opinion and believe whatever they wish to believe, independently of anything that any Nicaraguan may say.

These two paragraphs, C and H, are of concern to use because everything depends on how the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction interprets their provisions.

COSEP Lauds Measures

PA121527 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Enrique Dreyfus, president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], commented on the economic measures announced by the revolutionary government, noting: The buzzard is sick but not dying, because it is young and vigorous and vitamins can cure it.

I believe that everything that is being done is good, Dreyfus said yesterday, referring to the announcements also made yesterday by the government. We have considerable hydroelectric and forestry potential and we trust that the patient, who is now taking antibiotics, will be given all of the medicines he needs to completely cure him. No one, he added, can oppose measures that call for punishing fraud committed against the treasury and the customs service; for austerity, efficiency and order in the economy; for reducing the budget by 48 million cordobas; for selectively increasing taxes, and so forth. All of this is fine, the Nicaraguan businessman said. He added: Problems should now be reviewed at the microeconomic level, by holding talks with producers and by finding solutions based on real experiences and not involving subsidies.

According to the COSEP leader, reactivation could be completed in 5 years by promoting laws that encourage production. He recalled that Nicaragua has become very efficient in cotton production and said that this can also happen with other products that bring foreign exchange to the country. But we have to provide economic encouragement, to promote the production of goods that result in foreign exchange. These kinds of measures have been adopted in other countries, Enrique Dreyfus said.

MDN Against Measures

PA120130 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, issued a communique yesterday in which it says that the economic regulations issued by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will not solve the country's serious economic crisis. According to the MDN, basic services should be increased and the enormous state bureaucracy and the trips abroad reduced. The MDN firmly believes that the only way to solve the problems is to return to the Nicaraguan revolutionary project, to restore the unity and to establish a pluralist government with the participation of workers and employers. The MDN also believes in having domestic order and in social and community work, and in creating employment and basic investment programs, to solve Nicaragua's most urgent problems.

RODRIGUEZ PRAISES FOUNDING OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

FL101430 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0033 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text of speech by Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez at a ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement held in Havana City's Palace of Conventions on 9 September--live]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, comrades sitting at the podium, members of the diplomatic corps, comrades all. The broad world, including the countries of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean, has, these last few days, been commemorating as a historic date the meeting during which the chiefs of state and government from 25 countries, some 20 years ago, established the Nonaligned Movement. This date is celebrated with the same spirit by men and women from diverse cultural traditions, by states which have made the Koran a source of political inspiration, by states which are guided by Marxism-Leninism, by states of Christian tradition. The universality of the movement serves to stress its singular nature and, at the same time, reflects its historic origin.

The peoples today united by the principles of the movement are identified by the fact that all have experimented, though not to the same degree, with the consequences of colonial domination or neocolonial subjugation, which have left on them impressions difficult to erase and backwardness hard to overcome. That is the first indelible characterization of the Nonaligned Movement and must not be forgotten. The countries which initiated in Belgrade their everlasting relationship and those which have been incorporated in the past 20 years of continued growth emerged to international life as independent states as a result of the colonial and neocolonial system's crisis which, after long years of struggle by the peoples oppressed by it, exploded at the end of World War II.

The founders of the movement stated it very clearly when in Belgrade's initial declaration, they made known the existence of a crisis which, they said, would lead to a world conflict in the transition from an old order based on domination to a new order based on cooperation between nations and founded on freedom, equality and social justice for the promotion of prosperity. They added that a lasting peace could only be attained if this confrontation would lead toward a world in which the domination of colonialism, imperialism and neocolonialism in all their manifestations is radically eliminated.

That anti-imperialist and anticolonialist nature of the Nonaligned Countries Movement, which emanates from the very fact that its members attained national independence in a fight against the implacable obstinacy of their secular oppressors, has kept its history united throughout the past 20 years and has been molded in each of its declarations of principles in Belgrade, in Cairo, in Lusaka, in Algeria and in Colombo to shine as an essential element of the postulates in which Havana's sixth summit conference confirmed the group of principles defining the movement.

In that first declaration of Belgrade, the nonaligned countries pledged to give encouragement and support to all peoples struggling for independence and equality and recommended the immediate and unconditional total and final abolition of colonialism, resolving to make concerted efforts to put an end to all types of new colonialism and imperialist domination in all its forms and manifestations. They demanded an immediate end to armed aggression and all types of repressive actions directed at dependent peoples so they would be able to exercise freely and peacefully their rights to full independence and respect for the integrity of their national territory.

With that program, the nonaligned countries came to life. But, it is not only the decision of reaffirming the cause of national independence and the rights of the peoples that provoked attention and promoted the movement's action at the time of its founding.

In an analysis of the international situation, the chiefs of state or government established that they had met at a time in which international events had taken a turn for the worse, in which world peace was seriously threatened. From their own experience they had learned, and made it known very explicitly, that in order to eradicate the source of the conflict completely, it was necessary to eradicate colonialism in all its manifestations and accept and practice a policy of peaceful coexistence in the world.

The historic contradiction characterizing our era, which is expressed by the struggle between two opposing social systems--emerging socialism and imperialism which refuses to die--giving origin to two opposing military groups, could not hide from the movement's founders. In their evaluation of international problems, the chiefs of state or government rejected the idea that war, including cold war, was inevitable, and made it known that this false idea reflected indefensible and hopeless views which were contrary to world progress. They expressed their irrevocable faith that the international community was capable of organizing itself and living without resorting to aggressive means which responded to a former phase of mankind's history.

By defining in this manner their peace policy, the chiefs of state or government 20 years ago defended general and complete disarmament which would include the elimination and prohibition of production, possession or use of nuclear and thermonuclear, bacteriological and chemical arms as well as the outfitting and installations for firing, the deployment and operational use of arms for mass destruction. By proclaiming national independence and peace as essential objectives, the founders of the Nonaligned Movement stressed the need for removing economic inequality which had been inherited from colonialism and imperialism.

They established the need for eliminating the existing abyss between the standards of living of a small group of economically advanced countries and a large number of countries economically less developed through an accelerated economic, industrial and agricultural development. Since then, they formulated the demand for suppressing economic inequality through the establishment of a just relationship of exchange, the elimination of fluctuations of prices of basic products and an end to all practices adversely affecting trade and incomes of developing countries.

Likewise, they demanded that the fruits of the scientific and technological revolution be applied to all fields of economic development to accelerate in this manner the achievement of international social justice. But, the founders did not limit themselves to outlining the demands of the developing world and so stressed, the enormous possibilities emerging for developing countries by mutually cooperating and planning and coordinating their economies. They signified that such cooperation among them would make it possible for developing countries to face up to the policies of pressure in the economic sphere and to the damaging effects of the joint action of industrialized countries.

In this manner, the first elements were emerging of what could later become the program for a new international economic order, advocated by the developing countries as an instrument of mobilization and struggle for their economic rights. In the same manner, the direction toward what has been called collective self-dependency was being determined. Such was the program of foundations of that initial group of 25 countries. A new force was emerging in international politics. The names of Tito, Nehru and Nasir, who had launched the initial ideas and worked for the establishment of that union, as well as others such as Sukarno and Nkrumah who seconded them, have represented since then the sponsors of a current of action which has found its legitimacy through 20 years of tests, errors and guesses.

What did that new group of countries represent? What role did they attribute to themselves in the world forum? And what were the foundations of their activity to achieve the high objectives they had set for themselves in their initial declaration? What could they do to contribute to the improvement of the international situation and for promoting peace?

They were countries emerging in the international community, both those which checked [as heard] their independence and freedom and those which represented ancient cultures dating back to the origin of civilization and others of a more recent national formation which were incorporating their youthful vigor free from all ties with past.

The world was growing with the addition of social regimes, not only essentially different but also historically antagonistic. The majority of those recently freed countries continued to see in imperialism and colonialism the enemy that had to be definitively defeated, as noted in Belgrade's first declaration. But furthermore, most of those countries, even though many of them looked at socialism as a goal far out on the horizon, did not consider proper a military commitment to the pact which had emerged on the international scene in a response of existing socialism to the formation of NATO, an aggressive organization of antisocialist nature.

It must be recalled that since its founding, the Warsaw Pact had expressed the commitment of ceasing to exist and disband as soon as international conditions so justified, a commitment which has continuously been renewed and which was just ratified by Leonid I. Brezhnev. [applause] The countries which signed the Warsaw Pact also reiterated their conviction, shared by the Nonaligned Movement since Belgrade, that peaceful coexistence between the adversary social systems of our era was possible. The founders of the Nonaligned Movement realized that the solution could not be found in joining the existing pacts or forming a new bloc of countries set apart from those military groups but in establishing a broad movement capable of contributing to the strengthening of international confidence and peace.

The founders did not have the foolish ambition, which sometimes shows in some who claim to be followers, or disregarding the superpowers and solving apart from them and without them, the serious international problems of our days but, on the contrary, one can read in the Belgrade declaration that the nonaligned countries knew that peace and world stability depended to a considerable degree on mutual relations between the superpowers. What is new, what is important, what defines the movement is that the founders decided to associate themselves to exercise an independent action for peace and, at the same time, create a tool capable of helping the superpowers to undertake the path of negotiations and the search for mutually acceptable and useful solutions for world peace.

The leaders who met in Belgrade realized that the existence and activities of that group of nonaligned countries, and many others which would later join them in the same effort, would constitute one of the most important factors of an international policy directed at detente. Thus 20 years ago the struggle for national independence and peace became the movement's first goals. Since its founding, the movement has advocated the elimination of groups, blocs or military pacts of a worldwide nature. But, if one insists on this idea, one must recall that the movement's principal founders clearly established that such a position neither evinced an identification or agreement with worldwide military pacts representing contemporary contradictions nor neutrality. There could never be nor will there ever be a sign of equality between those representing colonialism and imperialism and those fighting them, between those who 5 years prior to the Belgrade conference attempted to blemish Egypt's sovereignty and impose their decisions on the Suez Canal and those who defended the intangibility, between those responsible for Playa Giron and those who in exemplary solidarity sent to the Cuban people the arms with which they defended themselves and defeated the imperialist aggressors.

The most elementary perception of history allows one to understand that the correct position of the Nonaligned Movement in aspiring to eliminate worldwide military pacts and its legitimate condemnation of all attempts to develop international policy under bloc-type premises and to divide the world into spheres of influence has nothing to do with the antihistoric and reactionary existence of grouping under the same sign the forces in today's world scenario.

When the specific application of the policy of the Nonaligned Movement, as outlined in the documents of the summit conferences, is examined, the correctness of the founders is better understood when they defined imperialism and colonialism as our essential and permanent enemies.

In each of the world problems in which the people's independence is threatened or crushed, imperialism is the ominous perpetrator of that aggression. Without the systematic military and political support of U.S. imperialism, Zionist Israel would have never carried out its aggressions against the Arab countries or its brutal denial of rights to the Palestinian people. Namibia would have gained its independence if the imperialists' tolerance and complicity had not freed South Africa's hands to do as it pleased in maintaining with impunity its position against the decision of the United Nations in that territory whose custody had been temporarily entrusted to it and which it used as a military base against Angola's independence and security.

The Reagan government's admitted decision to increase its ties with South Africa and to reach a political agreement with the South African racists reaffirms the role of subsidiary gendarme that the representatives of neo-Nazism have assumed in sub-Saharan Africa, placing in a still more precarious situation Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Angola, which need our defense. The imperialist policy toward Latin America, its support for the genocidal junta which decimates the Salvadoran people and its opposition to any political solution which will allow El Salvador to follow the path to freedom and undertake the solution of its dramatic social problems, imperialism's renunciation of its hypocritical, dual and lukewarm policy of human rights undertaken by Carter, the insistence of unilaterally ignoring the accords establishing Panama's sovereignty over the canal territory, its shameful alliance with the fascist tyrannies in Chile, Paraguay, Guatemala and Haiti which for decades have been discredited by world public opinion, explain the need for each of the conferences of the nonaligned countries to recall, when noting these ominous acts and demanding the return to Cuba of the Guantanamo Naval Base which is being illegitimately occupied, that imperialism is the permanent enemy of the Latin American countries.

The loyalty to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement certainly determines the break in relationship of member countries with any type of worldwide military alliance and entails systematic and sustained work for creating in the world conditions which would make possible the elimination of those military pacts as a decisive step toward an atmosphere which would make lasting peace possible. But that same loyalty to the movement's principles demands that there not be the least confusion as to the real nature of the forces existing in today's world politics.

In this respect, Cuba has been definitive and explicit. Under such premises, it joined the movement at the time of its founding. We have never hidden nor disguised our interpretation of contemporary historic events and the role in them we assign to imperialism and socialism. More than once, in the midst of and outside of the movement Fidel Castro's voice has recalled that the bankruptcy of the colonial and neocolonial systems had been possible because on 7 December 1917, socialism emerged in what was later known as the Soviet Union, opening the people's path toward the future and checking imperialism's oppressing and delaying action. [Applause]

Without socialism as a present and active historic force, the victory of the Asian peoples, the decolonization of Africa and the realization of authentic democratic and national revolutions in Latin America and the Caribbean would not have been possible. Would the revaluation of petroleum as a natural wealth of the countries producing it have taken place if imperialism, which still today threatens openly and cynically the OPEC countries, have had a free had to crush, with military and economic superiority, the aspirations of countries whose petroleum it had exploited for decades as a result of their lack of defense capability?

Each of the serious problems facing mankind today confirm that it is one thing to postulate as undesirable the existence of military groupings and another to ignore the essence and significance of prevailing forces on a worldwide scale. That is why Cuba has always rejected the false theory of sustaining the independent role that the movement plays and should play in the existence of two imperialisms. Pointing toward the immense economic might of the Soviet Union and its powerful military organization, some claim that it is in fact a great superpower and, due to this, its policy cannot cease to be equivalent to that of all superpowers in history. This implies an ignorance of the socialist essence of the Soviet society and the socialist nature of its policy.

That is why Comrade Fidel Castro stressed rightly and strongly at the fourth conference of chiefs of state or government of the Nonaligned Movement that--Quote: Others lament that the first socialist state in mankind's history has become a military and economic superpower. We, the underdeveloped and plundered countries, should not lament it, Cuba is happy about it. [applause]

In the years since the Belgrade meeting, the developing countries' development has confirmed the correctness and clear historic perspective of its founders. The 25 countries which met that first time now have become 95 countries which represent, because of their size and the portion of the world population residing in them, the overwhelming majority of humanity. One of the first independent acts of all countries achieving sovereignty in the last 2 decades has been to proclaim adherence to the nonaligned policy and to demand incorporation in the movement. Each of the successive meetings of chiefs of state or government in Cairo, Lusaka, Algeria, Colombo and Havana have not only been a ratification of the Belgrade principles but an enrichment inherited from the experience of new struggles and the obstinate resistance to the peoples' aspirations.

The complexity of international events has gradually transformed the brief statements of the beginning into broad analytic documents in which all vicissitudes threatening peace and the increasingly bigger problems affecting developing countries are outlined. The sedimentation of the economic demands which, beginning with the Georgetown meeting and the Algiers' definitive effort, marked the start of a vast economic program, served as the base for the preparation of the program for a new international economic order. The mutual knowledge of our economic problems and requirements of development have given rise to the formation of working groups devoted to examine the ways and forms to resolve, through common action, the tasks of technological advance, agriculture, fishing, industry and foreign commerce.

The voice of the Nonaligned Movement has become a powerful force in our times. There is no event in international policy which does not require its presence and demand its views. The chairman of the movement and the coordinating bureau are forced to maintain a permanent vigilance because the dynamics of international existence and the dramatics of the situation manifested daily in it demand a permanent declaration of position and increasingly more energetic action. That responsibility increases hourly in the dangerous and explosive international situation. Very few times during the 20 years of presence and action of the Nonaligned Movement has the program submitted in 1961 been in greater danger and the aspirations of the developing countries to put an end to the dramatic situations afflicting their peoples--without exception--been so remote.

In 1964 when they met for the second time in Cairo, the chiefs of state or government of the movement were able to verify that a slight improvement had taken place in the international situation compared to the gloomy uncertainty they had faced in Belgrade. Nevertheless, the movement recalled that many sources of tension were prevailing in many parts of the world and decided that such situation demonstrated, they said, that imperialism's forces were still mighty and would not hesitate in resorting to the use of force in the defense of their interests and preserving their privileges. Vietnam demonstrated in a very painful way the rightness of that foresightedness. Mankind observed the unequal fight of the most powerful military and economic empire of all eras against a small country which had to resist more than 1 million troops, equipped with a destructive and efficient war machinery.

But Vietnam also proved that the pretensions of the colonialists and neocolonialists were clashing now against the firm decision of the peoples. As noted in the Cairo declaration, led by the liberation movements, the peoples were fighting a heroic struggle in various regions of the world as part of the common current toward freedom, justice and peace.

During the past 20 years of the movement's existence, there is no greater feat in that struggle than the Vietnamese victory. But it is also necessary to record the emergence into international free life of numerous countries. The Algerian, with a heroic dedication and a profound national thrust, expelled their colonizers. Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde forced the bankruptcy of Portuguese colonialism. Laos and Cambodia accompanied Vietnam in the emancipation of Indochina. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen liberated itself in 1967. Libya, Ethiopia, Nicaragua and Grenada underwent profound political and social reforms which made it possible for them to undertake the real path of nonalignment.

Zimbabwe proved that only the determination to fight without surrendering can guarantee the attainment of independence at the negotiating table. The defeats suffered by the forces of colonialism and imperialism momentarily forced the retreat of those who advocate war and the arms race. Contributing to this in a most decisive manner were the policy of peace of the socialist countries, in particular the pronouncements of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, as well as the growing influence of the Nonaligned Movement on the world scene.

In addition, the antiwar feelings emerged with great strength during those years in the great industrial centers of Europe and Asia and the protest movements of their youth. A path toward detente had been undertaken. There was a process of negotiations in existence, and an appeal for cooperation to prevail over confrontation appeared to be heard. But today, on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement, the international atmosphere appears to be even gloomier than the one the founders had to face during their first meeting in Belgrade. The process of detente has been unilaterally cancelled. The search for a military equilibrium between the great military groupings, which could make it possible for the progressive reduction of forces until reaching a possibility of general and complete disarmament, has been replaced by the arrogant pretension of military superiority demanded by some today as a prerequisite to sitting at the negotiating table. When it is thought and proclaimed that the only mistake made by the United States in the Vietnam war was having lost it, one can understand that those who maintain these ideas advocate an international policy which is leading the world again to the brink of war, as some of their precursors have boasted for some time.

World opinion has demanded the resumption of the SALT negotiations, which were unilaterally interrupted, thus reopening the path toward a dreadful world arms race. However, it has been announced that an order has been issued to proceed to produce and stockpile the neutron bomb, whose sinister characteristics are repugnant to mankind. It is not just a case of the deployment in Europe of new nuclear missiles which emerges as a threat to the Europeans who, far from feeling protected as they are told, can see the provocative and aggressive sense of this measure which could precipitate them into a nuclear holocaust.

In Madrid, the European Conference for Security and Cooperation reached a stalemate, despite the fact that in Helsinki a possibility of agreement had been predicted a few years before. The events in Iran served as a pretext to transform the Indian Ocean, whose bordering countries have claimed it as a zone of peace, free from international military fleets, into the scenario of the most brutal accumulation of men-of-war of recent years. The developing countries and, among them, the nonaligned, not only observe that situation as a threat to peace, detente and disarmament which they have defended from the very beginning, but also are able to verify that the aggravation of international tensions inexorably tends to create difficulties for the struggle for the rights of the peoples to sovereignty and independence.

In this manner, the unavoidable relationship between the struggle for national liberation and the peoples' democratic rights and the struggle for disarmament and peace are confirmed. Each of the causes to which the nonaligned countries movement has pledged its flag in the past 2 decades today is experiencing the assault of the same forces that stimulate aggression and promote the arms race. The Palestinian people and the Arab countries observe how the Camp David betrayal today is reinforced by a policy of tolerance and complicity, poorly masked with public calls for momentary embargoes which are never carried out, making it possible for the Begin government to systematically attack Lebanon, cynically provoke Syria and attack Iraq's peaceful nuclear installations with impunity, with the danger of causing a real genocide.

The struggle for the independence of Namibia, where SWAPO has been recognized by the Nonaligned Movement as the leading force, is facing not only the weakness and spirit of transaction which was threatening to transform the formula of the five controlled by the United Nations into an instrument for South Africa to occupy it illegally and make it a neocolony, but also the defiant and brutal racism of South Africa which is being reinforced by the policy of President Reagan, for whom the apartheid regime is a strategic key toward the pretension of domination by the United States.

Reagan's complicity is what has encouraged the South Africans in their attacks on Mozambique and their continuous invasions of Angola, which have recently aroused worldwide protest, while the U.S. Government merely deplored them and laid down its insulting veto to the condemnation that the international community wanted to pronounce against South Africa at the United Nations.

How could the developing countries, the Nonaligned Movement, allow a single superpower with no other qualification than its power and with no other right than its arrogance to try to disregard long years of difficult negotiations at the Law of the Sea Conference and go back on agreements in which the governments of that same superpower have participated? The Nonaligned Movement cannot patiently watch while the sovereignty of Libya, a member of the movement, is violated with Naval maneuvers which constitute a real challenge not only to Libya but to the very conscience of the world. And neither can it tolerate, in abuse of a military superiority that should have facilitated prudence, the United States' attack on planes charged with protecting that area of the sea over which Libya had earlier declared its sovereignty.

It is hardly necessary to speak about the situation of the Caribbean countries that are members of the Nonaligned Movement in face of the aggressiveness of those who cannot relinquish imperial predominance over our America. We would prefer not to use this occasion honoring the founders of the Nonaligned Movement to bring up this new episode in the long struggle we have been forced to wage. But this is not simply a matter of Cuba's complaints. There is also the imposition on Nicaragua of conditions that the people and their Sandinist revolution reject, the constant harassment of small Grenada, distorting the true nature of its clean process of transformations, the systematic intervention in El Salvador, closing off all avenues for the patriots, and the attempt to turn Mexico and other Latin American countries into vehicles for a new and more extensive policy of penetration by U.S. multinationals in the Caribbean. The determined rejection that these reactionary and hence anti-historic plans are meeting with is a visible sign that here as in Namibia, the Indian Ocean and Palestine, the nonaligned countries, in defense of independence, national right, respect for democratic will and inviolate territorial sovereignty, will win over dirty imperialist pressures.

The tense international climate becomes an even greater obstacle to solving the critical economic situation of developing countries and, on the contrary, helps to exacerbate the permanent tendency to despoil our countries' natural resources, which is second nature to imperialism. The sacking of the wealth of Asia, Africa and Latin America characterized colonialism and motivated neocolonialism.

Rescuing the sovereignty of our peoples over their natural resources was, therefore, the initial point of departure for all programs in behalf of independence.

At present, the cynical decision proclaimed by some to once more make force the supreme reason and the natural instrument for securing the supply of strategic minerals their economies and military plans require, is increasingly evident. A few weeks before his appointment as U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, who was then still head of the multinational United Technologies, proclaimed that the age of the war for resources was at hand. He defended the idea that the United States should become the natural leader in this securing of resources. A military strategy was thus organized to obtain at all costs the petroleum and minerals that the developing countries refuse to hand over under the old abusive and exploitative conditions.

An atmosphere of natural pessimism prevails today in international circles which for the past decade have been defending the idea of dialogue as an instrument to begin solving the differences between industrialized countries--or rather the capitalist industrialized countries--and the developing countries. Technical data supporting that dialogue is not lacking. There are many documents prepared in recent years containing valuable proposals which would serve as the basis for fruitful talks. The overall aspirations of the developing countries were implicit in the budgets of the new international economic order and in the appearances of their presidents, who, like Houari Boumedienne and Fidel Castro, conveyed the results of the summit conferences to the United Nations.

But how is it possible to expect that those who have refused to initiate worldwide negotiations and so far have failed to even consider the aspirations formulated at various forums by countries that are struggling for their development, to take positive steps to now solve the problems of poverty, backwardness and misery in our vast underdeveloped world?

The policy practiced in their own country, where the opulence of the minority has not been able to eliminate the traces of backwardness and misery, is in fact aimed at eliminating all social welfare programs that protect the black, the Puerto Ricans, the Chicanos and the unemployed Americans. How could we expect them, who foment high interest rates the frightening result of which is to double every 4 years the debt of almost $600 billion of the developing countries--to sit down for constructive dialogue to plan solutions to solve this crushing indebtedness?

Further aggravating this scene, the protectionism preventing the access of industrial products of those of our countries that are slowly and painfully advancing along the road of industrialization, has become even more acute in this period of persistent crisis of the capitalist economy.

The United Nations met recently in Paris to discuss the terrifying problem of the 31 least developed countries of the world. Their dramatic situation, which affects 270 million people and which grows worse each day, was confirmed at that meeting. Once again it has been corroborated that there is a close link between the problems of development and peace. When peace is endangered, the economic rights of countries with less resources are also curtailed and threatened.

The Nonaligned Movement arrives thus at its 20th anniversary with the strength of a vigorous growth, with the confidence of an idea and a program that have been corroborated by history. However, it also arrives at this 20th anniversary facing the challenge of an international climate that demands its continuous commitment and daily tests it.

Therefore, the highest demand appearing before the movement on this 20th anniversary is that of maintaining its unity and defeating all attempts by those who would like to destroy this new and powerful international force and try, for this purpose, to undermine its unity and encourage internal strife.

We are a heterogeneous organization because there are within the movement dissimilar tendencies and incompatible ideals. However, the experience of 20 years has taught us that these differences can be subordinated to that which guides and inspires us and must give way to increasingly closer ties to face both the problems that are common to us and the enemies who threaten us.

It is unfortunate that conflicts have arisen in the past few years which have led to military confrontations between countries that belong to the movement. The movement must persist in the search for solutions (based) on all common principles and not allow temporary setbacks to discourage us. On the eve of the sixth summit, our enemies predicted that the contradictions, which according to them were internally corroding the Nonaligned Movement, would give rise in Havana to a definitive crisis. But the leaders of the Nonaligned Movement demonstrated the necessary wisdom to overcome the circumstantial conflicts which some gleefully thought insurmountable.

The history of the movement will in time thank the efforts of Fidel Castro and of statesmen like Tito, Kaunda, Samora, Machel, Nyerere, Pham Van Dong, Saddam Husayn, Hafiz al-Asad, Michael Manley, Chadli Mengistu [as heard], Ratsiraka, and many others who with their energy, understanding and constant dialogue contributed along with Fidel to making the sixth summit a victory. [applause]

Comrades, Cuba was from the first days in Belgrade among the 25 founders. It said then that it was necessary not to confuse the principles upheld by the Nonaligned Movement and the military nonalignment which they implied, and the commitment established in Belgrade with an ideological nonalignment which is something impossible to demand from a socialist country. Our people have received sustained support from the nonaligned, for among others, the demand that the criminal blockade against our small island and the illegitimate occupation of the military base in Guantanamo cease. We would like on this anniversary to reiterate our gratitude for that unchanging solidarity.

Our country's head of state and government is now the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and Cuban representatives chair the ministerial conferences and the coordinating bureau. Cuba and its head of state are striving to fulfill that responsibility in a full and sustained manner. A unique example has been the efforts to find a mutually acceptable, honorable solution that respects nonaligned principles and international law in the war that has arisen between two member countries, Iraq and Iran, which weakens them for an adversary which is lying in wait to ambush them both and prevents the movement from fully exerting its international influence.

The causes of the Palestinian people and the Arab countries, Namibia, and the peoples of Latin America have received constant and solidary attention. The search for a political solution to the situation in Southwest Asia concerning Afghanistan has not been absent. The functioning of the movement's organs, activities around the program of action, the response of the member countries that are attacked, such as Libya and Angola, in recent times by those who do not respect international law, have demanded from the chairman watchful attention to the responsibilities inherent in the position.

There were many who 20 years ago did not understand that in Belgrade a new force was emerging in world politics. That meeting was not going to be an incidental meeting of high-ranking leaders like the many that have taken place in the course of history. It was the germ of a process which, emerging from the crisis in the systems of colonial and neocolonial oppression, would shortly bring together developing states and countries determined to bury those disgraceful systems forever and to join forces in the endeavor at hand.

The Nonaligned Movement became the powerful force now acknowledged by all because they marched in step with history while their enemies went against history. Their principles have become richer.

The systematic denunciation of racism and apartheid was added to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The condemnation of the use of force in international relations was enshrined. All attempts of one country to interfere in the free determination of another were prohibited. Those principles and the unity that is above the heterogeneity, are our strength.

The problems affecting the international community are serious ones, the matters to be resolved are difficult, the forces that oppose the progress of peoples and peace among men are powerful. But the movement is not alone. The sixth summit conference recognized the cooperation the nonaligned received from other states and democratic and progressive forces that love peace, freedom and justice in the achievement of their goals and objectives and said that it was ready to continue cooperating with those forces on a basis of equality. At this point in history, these currents are the most important and decisive. If we can achieve their unity of action we will be able to defeat the dramatic threat of the moment and return to the road of detente and peace. That is why when we pay tribute today to the founders, when we celebrate these 20 years of action, growth and consolidation of our forces as a victory, we repeat the words of the political declaration of the sixth summit. The movement represents an overwhelming majority of the human race which is struggling to end inequalities between developed and developing countries and eliminate poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy and to establish a new world order based on justice, equality and peace to replace the present order in which wealth continues to be concentrated in the hands of a few powers whose economies, founded on waste, are maintained by the exploitation of workers and the transfer and pillaging of the natural and other resources of the peoples of America, Asia, Africa and the rest of the regions of the world.

The freedom and independence of the people will not be truly consolidated, the declaration added, until the situation of domination, dependence and exploitation is ended. Liberation will not be complete until the effective control of the natural resources and wealth is secured and an independent economic development is achieved, and until the peoples are guaranteed honorable living conditions. Security will not be permanent until the principles of noninterference in the domestic affairs of states, territorial sovereignty and integrity and independence are respected, and until the full independence of all countries and all peoples is guaranteed. The nonaligned countries, it concluded, renew their commitment to build a world based on justice and freedom and to establish an international political and economic order in which peace, independence, equality and cooperation prevail. [Applause]

MINREX, ICRT HOST RECEPTION FOR NONALIGNED

FL111154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] A reception commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement was held last night in Havana City, sponsored by the Foreign Ministry [MINREX] and the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television [ICRT]. Among those present at the reception were Foreign Minister Isidoro Manmierca, ICRT President Nivaldo Herrera and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

GARCIA, RISQUET CHAIR HAVANA ASSESSMENT MEETING

FL091417 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] PCC Politburo members Guillermo Garcia and Jorge Risquet have chaired the assessment meeting of Havana City's port-transportation-domestic economy network during the month of August. During the meeting, which was attended by ministers, vice ministers and enterprises directors, the factors causing the unfulfillment, as well as delays in operational plans during the month were examined by the participants.

HAVANA RELAYS ARRIVAL OF GDR'S ERICH HONECKER

PA131936 [Editorial Report] Havana International Service in Spanish at 1913 GMT on 13 September begins carrying live the arrival of GDR State Council Chairman and SED First Secretary Erich Honecker at the Jose Marti International Airport in Havana. Cuban President of the Councils of State and Ministers Fidel Castro is on hand to greet him.

At 1915 GMT, the two leaders hear the playing of the Cuban and GDR national anthems, after which they review the Cuban honor guard.

At 1919 GMT, Honecker is greeted by various Cuban ministers, agency heads and members of the diplomatic corps, not further identified by the announcer. The announcer also notes at this time that Honecker last visited Cuba a year ago for the dedication of a plant in Cienfuegos, and that his current visit will only last a few hours.

Honecker then greets representatives of the GDR mission in Cuba and is presented flowers by a young German pioneer, after which he and Castro hear the playing of the Cuban invasion anthem.

At 1925 GMT, Castro and Honecker board the automobile that will carry them to Honecker's residence during his visit. Neither are heard to speak during the ceremony.

The live relay ends at 1927 GMT.

IPU SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR CONFERENCE

FL111039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] (Carlos Pio Terenzio), secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU], has arrived in Havana heading an IPU delegation which will attend the 68th conference beginning 15 September at Havana City's Palace of Conventions.

Luis Mendez Morejon, vice president of the Havana City's People's Government Provincial Assembly and other officials received the IPU leader and the delegation accompanying him.

MONTAINE MEETS WITH SDAR FOREIGN MINISTER

FL112335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Jesus Montaine, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and member of the secretariat, met today in Havana with Ibrahim Hakim, foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR]. The ties of solidarity between the Cuban and Saharan peoples and Cuba's support for the just cause of the brother country were discussed at their fraternal meeting. They also discussed relations between the two countries, the tense international situation and other topics of mutual interest.

The SDAR foreign minister visited the Cuban Public Health Ministry this afternoon. He was received there by members of the ministry's administrative council. The visitors expressed interest in Cuba's achievements in the health area and asked about the consequences and measures adopted in connection with the dengue and conjunctivitus diseases affecting the population.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO VIETNAM

For reportage on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by a Cuban party-government delegation, headed by Sergio del Valle, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and minister of public health, including a meeting with Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, see the Vietnam section of the 9 September and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BOLIVIA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES DISSOLUTION OF CONAL

PY111509 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] The Dissolution of the National Legislative Advisory Council [CONAL] has been decided by means of Decree No 18,588, approved yesterday by the Council of Ministers of the executive branch. The effective part of the decree says:

Article 1. Decree No 17,608 of 17 September 1980, through which the National Legislative Advisory Council was created, is repealed.

Article 2. All documents, studies and projects drawn up by that organization will be sent to the General Secretariat of the Presidency and the National Economic and Planning Council [CONEPLAN] in order that our juridical reorganization be complemented and executed through those channels, so that the effective work carried out by the CONAL members for the benefit of the institutionalization of the country should be duly and efficiently taken advantage of.

The minister secretary general of the Presidency is entrusted with the enforcement of this decree.

AMBASSADORS TO 6 NATIONS, SUBMIT RESIGNATIONS

PY121236 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry reported on Friday that six Bolivian ambassadors have submitted their resignation. The foreign minister has regarded the resignations as routine, since a new government has taken over.

Bolivian ambassadors to the USSR, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru and the United Nations have submitted their resignations. They are Javier Murillo, Eufronio Padilla, Dionisio Foianini, Fernando Sattori, Jorge Escobari and Fernando Ortiz, respectively.

BRAZIL

GOVERNMENT CANCELS PORTUGAL'S SOARES AUDIENCE

PY121714 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1625 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] [No dateline--as received] The Brazilian Government today canceled without giving any official explanation the audience which President Joao Figueiredo was to grant next Monday to Mario Soares, president of the Portuguese Socialist Party and former prime minister of that country, who is visiting Rio de Janeiro.

ENGESA SELLS LIGHT TANKS, AMMUNITION TO IRAQ

PY111510 Paris AFP in Spanish 1441 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Sao Paulo, 11 Sep (AFP)--The Brazilian company Specialized Engineers, Inc. (ENGESA), specializing in the manufacture of armored vehicles, announced here today the sale to Iraq of armaments worth $93 million. A company spokesman said that light tanks with 90 and 120-mm guns and various types of ammunition will be delivered to Iraq.

The spokesman did not specify the number of tanks to be delivered to the Iraqi Government, but he disclosed that a new contract for delivery of war material to that country for a value of $120 million will be signed in 2 weeks.

CHILE

BRIEFS

HARD CURRENCY RESERVES--The Central Bank's Finance Directorate has reported that Chilean hard currency reserves amount to $4,045 million and that a month ago these reserves amounted to $3,922 million. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 81 PY]

PANAMA

U.S. GENERAL WALTERS VISITS ROYO, COLONEL FLOREZ

PA072059 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1723 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Panama, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. Gen Vernon Walters met this morning with Col Florencio Florez, commander in chief of the Panama National Guard, and will visit President Aristides Royo in the next few hours.

Walters, who is the U.S. State Department's special envoy for Latin America, recently visited Argentina and Uruguay.

After expressing his condolences to the chief of the Panama National Guard, the U.S. general rendered tribute to Torrijos' tomb at the Manuel Amador Guerrero Cemetery in this capital.

Spokesmen of the Panamanian National Guard and the Presidential Palace did not want to specify the topics that will be discussed during Vernon Walters' visit to this country.

CONSERVATIVE FRONT WITHDRAWS FROM PANAMENIST GROUP

PA031817 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 31 Aug 81 p 4A

[From the "Lightning" column by Luis A. Ardines P.]

[Text] The Conservative Front has withdrawn from the Panamenist Party [PP] led by Toti Suarez and Bucho Pinzon, and has joined the new National Democratic Front headed by Arnulfo Arias as president for life. What is not known is if the Panamenist rank and file, which registered with the PP, will obey the order and withdraw from the PP headed by Toti and Bucho.

PERU

AIR FORCE COMMANDER IN CHIEF RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

PY111431 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] The Soviet Union will give Peru technical aid for the maintenance of airplanes and helicopters. This announcement has been made in Lima by Gen Hernan Boluarte Ponce de Leon, commander in chief of the Peruvian Air Force, upon his return from a trip to Moscow, Tel Aviv, Rome and Paris. He also explained that in Moscow he signed an accord by which the Soviet Union will transfer technology to Peru.